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ALPHONSE DAUDET.

French literature could ill afford to spare the graceful pen of Alphonse Daudet. Within five years it has lost in Renan its greatest *prosateur* in the domain of scholarship, in Taine its greatest philosophical historian, in Leconte de Lisle its greatest poet, and now in Alphonse Daudet its greatest novelist. This does not mean that Daudet was a great novelist in the sense of Hugo or Balzac, or even of Stendhal or Flaubert, but simply that among the writers of fiction left living during the past fifteen years he was clearly the most important, and that we may scan the horizon of dawning reputations in vain for indications of any other likely to occupy as large a place in the literature of the Republic. His success was hardly and honorably won, and his career was that of a typical man of letters. The story of his obscure origin, of his early struggles for a livelihood, of his eventual recognition, of his constantly growing reputation and the golden sunset of his assured fame, is of the old sort so familiar to the student of literary history, although one not often to be read in books so charming as those in which Daudet has himself told it—in "Le Petit Chose," to begin with, and later in "Trente Ans de Paris," and the "Souvenirs d'un Homme de Lettres."

Daudet was a Provençal by birth, and saw the light at Nîmes in 1840. His boyhood was spent in his native city and in Lyons. He then obtained a position as usher in a country school, but a year of this drudgery was all that he could bear, and at the age of seventeen he started to seek his fortune in Paris. From this time until the War of 1870, he struggled to gain a foothold in the world of letters, receiving support for a time from a clerical position in the civil service, and finding happiness in marriage with the talented woman who has ever since remained his devoted companion and counsellor. His first book was "Les Amoureuses," a volume of love poems. Other collections of verse followed, and quickly won for the young writer a reputation. He also essayed the drama, producing nine plays in all, besides the later dramatizations of his novels. His plays had no great success, and their titles convey little to the average theatre-goer or reader of dramatic literature.

These tentative efforts in the lyric and dra-

matic provinces of literature were supplemented by journalistic work done for "Le Figaro" and other papers, and in this work we find the sketches and short stories in which Daudet's true artistic self was first revealed. "Le Petit Chose," that exquisite fragment of autobiography, dates from 1868, and before the *année terrible* he had also produced the charming "Lettres de Mon Moulin." When the war was over, his position as the greatest master of the short story was still further strengthened by the "Contes du Lundi," the "Contes et Récits," and other collections. The best of these pieces are the purest gems of their sort in modern French literature. Equal in perfection of form to the stories of Maupassant they have a substance which the stories of the later master rarely exhibit, and the pathos of such studies as "La Dernière Classe" and "Le Siège de Berlin" is wellnigh flawless. He is indeed to be pitied who can read with dry eyes these masterpieces in miniature. The short stories gave to their author just the sort of training in the niceties of literary art that was needed to develop his powers as a full-grown novelist, and enable him to produce, during the following quarter-century, the series of fiction that gave him an unrivaled position among the French novelists of his time. Other works were written in this later period, but they are of minor importance — *réchauffés* or chips from a literary workshop — and reveal no development of power beyond what was displayed when Daudet the novelist was yet artistically unborn.

The first of Daudet's books written *de longue haleine* was the famous "Tartarin de Tarascon," dated 1872. In this book and its two successors, "Tartarin sur les Alpes" (1886), and "Port-Tarascon" (1890), he achieved his greatest title to literary fame, for these three works projected into literature one of its few immortal types of character. The creation of Tartarin stands only just below such figures as Falstaff and Sancho Panza. The intensely human figure of Daudet's lion-hunter, mountain-climber, and colonial adventurer is a fascinating study in all three phases of his self-glorious career; all the color of the *midi* glows from the pages in which his exploits are set forth, and all the humorous or lovable foibles of the Provençal are delineated with a touch that is incisive without being painful, with a geniality that robs satire of its sting, and finds in happy and wholesome laughter a universal solvent for the most varied sentiments and emotions. Whatever else may be forgotten, the story of Tartarin

will be remembered, and will remain among the classics of nineteenth century literature.

The greater part of Daudet's career as a novelist was, however, devoted to the production of studies of modern life which have made him the chief interpreter of the second imperial and third republican periods of French society. They do not, it is true, present us a delineation comparable for minute observation and comprehensiveness with the record of the restoration period that is made in the forty volumes of the "Comédie Humaine," for not every age can produce a Balzac, but they do provide us with a series of careful studies wherein much of recent French life is pictured, and which have a charm of style that was beyond the reach of Daudet's great predecessor. Two or three of these books are comparatively insignificant, but at least eight of them are masterpieces in a very genuine sense. They are, in the order of their publication, "Froment Jeune et Risler Aîné" (1874), "Jack" (1876), "Le Nabab" (1878), "Rois en Exil" (1879), "Numa Roumestan" (1880), "L'Évangéliste" (1883), "Sapho" (1884), and "L'Immortel" (1888). These books are, on the whole, the most remarkable collection of novels produced by any Frenchman under the Third Republic.

Space fails us in which to characterize in any detail this series of *dramas parisiens*. They are all well-known to English readers, for they have been promptly translated as they have appeared. The first of them (called "Sidonie" in the English version) was, we remember, made the subject of considerable cheap moralizing when it appeared in our language, with the natural consequence that it became widely known. Much water has flowed under the bridges since then, and so many writers using the English language have bettered whatever instruction in immorality was to be derived from the literature of France that "Sidonie" would now be considered very mildly offensive even by the self-constituted professional guardians of our literary virtue. Daudet has sometimes been called the French Dickens, an ascription which is merely absurd if based upon any comparison between the humor, say, of the "Tartarin" books and of "Pickwick," but which has some slight justification if referred to the pathos of "Jack," that poignant narrative whose chief fault is its excessive length. Daudet's third novel, "Le Nabab," is probably his masterpiece, although this claim may perhaps be contested by the partisans of "Numa Roumestan" or of "Sapho." The book is a

brilliant picture of Parisian life under the Second Empire, and it portrays the corruption of that period with an unsparing brush, although the figure of Mora is delineated with a more kindly hand than actual history warrants — a fact easily explained when we remember that he is no other than the Duc de Morny, whom the novelist served as a secretary for a number of years. This figure and that of Numa Roumestan (who is Gambetta somewhat more disguised) are the most conspicuous illustrations of the novelist's habit of introducing prominent public characters into his fictions. The "Rois en Exil" is a gallery of such figures, and if the "Astier-Rehu" of "L'Immortel" is not any particular academician, there are not a few who might have found themselves more or less caricatured in him. Something ought to be said about "Sapho," yet a few words would be less adequate than none at all. The inscription "pour mes fils quand ils auront vingt ans" indicates that the work is not milk for babes or food for bread-and-butter misses, and shows also how large a question any discussion of such a book must raise. From the technical standpoint of literary art "Sapho" is as nearly perfect as anything that the author ever wrote.

The literary characteristics of Daudet are admirably outlined by Professor B. W. Wells, upon whose "Modern French Literature" we have relied for many of the dates and other matters of fact given in the present sketch. We are told that "to the naturalistic temper he brought the mind of an idyllic poet," that rather than "architectural power" he had "the style of an impressionist painter." The resulting product "attains the highest effects of art without artificiality, and is at once classical and modern." These formulæ serve fairly well to express the essence of Alphonse Daudet's work and to record the residual impression left by many years of acquaintance with his varied books of fiction.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Dec. 20, 1897.

We have been much exercised during the past week with long discussions on the Report issued by the Society of Authors. Your readers may not appreciate what this means. I will therefore, with your permission, explain the matter as clearly as I am able. In this country, most books are retailed to the public, by the booksellers, at a discount of three pence in the shilling, or about six cents to the quarter dollar. For some years past the booksellers have been complaining to the publishers that the giving of this discount leaves a margin of profit insuffi-

cient to pay their working expenses. Their agitation resulted in the formation of a Booksellers' Association, and the establishment of a similar organization of Publishers. After many proposals, it was decided by these two bodies that the discount to the public should be lowered to two pence; and the publishers, before they finally took steps to see that the booksellers did not undersell each other, sought the coöperation of a society which has Mr. Rider Haggard for its President, and which calls itself the Society of Authors. This body took some time to consider the matter, and in the end issued a very pompous and ambitious pronouncement against the scheme. One of the most important statements made in this report runs thus: "The independence of the author would be seriously compromised by the existence of a close ring of publishers and booksellers, who might as easily dictate to him a royalty of five per cent. as to the bookseller a 2d. discount."

What the Society of Authors has done in the past has been excellently well told in the chapter devoted to its workings which Mr. G. H. Putnam has included in his last edition of "Authors and Publishers." But this much it is necessary to say, to arrive at a proper understanding of the situation: that the Society can in no sense be said to represent the large body of English authors. The signatories to the Report itself include but three writers who might be affected by the scheme; the other five are gentlemen of hardly any note in the literary world, eminent as they may be in their particular professions. The Society and its organ, "The Author" (conducted by Sir Walter Besant), have always gone on the assumption that the author is the novelist, and from this it has drawn some of the most ridiculous conclusions. As a matter of fact, the Society has nothing whatever to do with the "booksellers' grievance," and ought never to have been consulted. The publishers have found out this error of theirs, and many of them are regretting the step they took.

The trouble, so far as the booksellers are concerned, is accentuated by the fact that drapers have taken to selling books at cutting prices. If publishers would but resist the temptation to "jobbing" large quantities, this might not happen. But then, how can we give the booksellers all our sympathy, when we find so many of them who have never appreciated what it means to sell books? The books they sell are so much goods, or "stuff," and it is a rare chance that one comes across a really intelligent and well-educated bookseller.

Next to this "booksellers' grievance" we have been interested in the selling of rare books — the library of the Earl of Ashburnham. The past six days have furnished columns of reports in the daily press of the enormous prices these books have realized. The first portion of this library was disposed of last July, and realized the sum of almost £32,000, or \$160,000. The second and smaller portion, just dispersed, has brought in nearly £19,000, or \$95,000. Without a doubt the high prices are due to the reputation of the library, and to the handsome commissions your countrymen have sent over. Let me give a few instances: George Gascoigne's "Whole Workes" (1587), a book which rarely fetches more than £20, found a purchaser for £40; Glanvelk's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, is undoubtedly a very uncommon work, but £195 is also an uncommon price. An imperfect copy of Caxton's edition of Gower's "Confessio Amantis" (1483) was knocked down for £188, and the second edition, from the press of Berthelot, for £20. A fine copy of Graf-

ton's "Chronicles of England" (1570) went for £70, while the edition of Hakluyt's Voyages, with the rare map and the original suppressed leaves, was bought for \$1,375. An unusual price for John Heywood's "The Spider and the Flie" is \$182, but this is what Mr. Quaritch gave for it. In printed "Books of Hours" the library was especially rich, and copies brought such prices as \$300, \$705, \$895, \$525, \$825, \$595. For a magnificent copy of "Heures," printed in 1525 by "Maistre Geoffroy Tory," Mr. Quaritch gave \$4,300. Mr. Richard Heber's copy of the first edition (Rouen, 1488) of the famous romance, "Lancelot du Lac," fetched \$670; the 1494 edition, printed upon vellum, realized \$375. An early and very rare work on Florida, Laudonniere's "Notable Historie, containing Four Voyages . . . unto Florida" (1587), was purchased by Mr. Stevens for \$1,950. Caxton's translation of Le Ferre's "Recueil of the Histories of Troye," and printed by him about 1472 or 1474, was sold for \$4,750; the copy wanted 49 leaves, and was purchased by its late owner at Mr. E. V. Utterson's sale. The same author's "Boke of the Hoole Lyf of Jason," and printed by the same printer, circa 1477, reached the substantial amount of \$10,500. It is quite perfect, and is remarkable in that it has rough edges. I might take up the whole of your space with items of similar interest and rarity; but I have given sufficient to indicate that book-collecting has not lost its fascination, and that there must be many ardent book-lovers who consider money no equivalent for the joy obtained in the possession of a rare specimen of printing or a rare edition of a classic.

So far as the literary world is concerned, I cannot report much. The reviews on Mr. Le Gallienne's perpetration of a version of Omar Khayyâm have afforded much amusement to that gentleman's enemies, and probably no little chagrin to his friends. He is unfortunate lately; but I am afraid he must blame himself for giving others an impression that is certainly not nice, and that probably may not be true. I hear that he is to pay the United States a visit shortly, for the purpose of an extended lecturing tour. If you like him you will be in love with him; if you dislike him, you'll feel it "strong."

We are about to have two new translations of Omar Khayyâm — one from Mr. E. Heron-Allen, a gentleman fairly well-known here for his interest in violins; the other from Mr. John Payne, the translator of the Villon Society's edition of the "Arabian Nights." The latter will probably find many purchasers; and as the edition is to be limited, and published under the auspices of the society for which Mr. Payne has done such yeomen service, it may be taken for granted that there will not be many copies going a-begging. I may also announce that there is to be issued in the coming spring a volume dealing with the bibliography of the translations of Omar's Rubaiyat. In this connection, I think, all praise should be accorded to Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, whose *variorum* edition of the quatrains of the poet tent-maker of Naisâhpur is one of the most excellent specimens of works of its kind. A few copies have managed to find their way here, despite the vigilant eyes of the post-office and custom authorities, and, I need hardly say, they are much prized.

I have noticed one or two copies on sale here of Mr. Irving Browne's "In the Track of the Book-Worm," a volume which has been issued by the Roycroft Printing Shop of East Aurora, N. Y., U. S. A. The book is appreciated for its unusual printing and general "get-up."

Mr. Browne is also to be congratulated on his interesting *causeries*.

Talking of the Roycroft Printing Shop reminded me of "The Philistine," which in its turn reminded me of "The Bibelot," and this again of Mr. Mosher of Portland, Maine. You can have hardly any idea of how sore many people here feel against Mr. Mosher. Mr. Andrew Lang started the crusade against him for pirating "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France" and "Helen of Troy." But since the reprint of Mr. Pater's "Essays from the Guardian," indignation has risen very high indeed. A correspondent in "Literature" can with difficulty restrain himself. Of course, it is unfortunate, but one can hardly blame Mr. Mosher for doing what he does. He finds a certain condition of things and takes advantage of them — that is all. Somehow, I feel that the authors whom Mr. Mosher annexes owe him a vote of thanks for the engaging dress in which he clothes them. Were I the author of "Helen of Troy," it would charm me not a little to see the poem so prettily displayed on hand-made paper and soft parchment. If one is stopped on the highway, one would rather hand one's purse over to a courteous knight than to the rough-and-ready bludgeoner. I do not mean by this that Mr. Mosher stops anyone on the highway — it is the fault of my comparison — but that Mr. Mosher has had the good taste to handle his gentlemen with care and attention. Let them thank their good stars that they have fallen into hands so solicitous for their well-being. In the matter of good printing, good paper, and pretty binding, I am of opinion that the gentleman from Portland, Maine, can teach a lesson or two even to London publishers.

I have but one more item of information, and it is somewhat important. It relates to an Englishman who has just been writing about you and your country, and to a young and rising English publisher. They are collaborating on a novel or a romance, which is to deal with the adventures of a nineteenth-century gentleman in the days of the Roman empire. The writer is Mr. Steevens, author of "The Land of the Almighty Dollar"; the publisher is Mr. Grant Richards. Mr. Richards's name calls to my mind that he will publish next year a long novel by "George Egerton," the lady of "Key-notes" fame. The novel will deal with the "question" which Mme. Sarah Grand has had all to herself. Now we may expect "The Second Beth Book."

TEMPLE SCOTT.

TWO DIALS.

One dial, I think of, on a tower's face: —
Surrounded by the ivy's mild caress,
It seems uplifted from the care and stress
Of hurried men who fill the market-place;
Unminding self, or them, it does but trace
The sky's far message, bring it more or less
Of comfort to the waiting heart's distress;
"Thy joys," it says, "and sorrows flit apace."

Another Dial: it speaks among us here
With diverse message from life's vibrant Thought
That moves as if with banners bright unfurled,
That comes to lonely workers with its cheer
And song of widening courage fair inwrought,
And throbs with every heart-beat of the world.

FREDERIC L. LUQUERR.

The New Books.

DR. JUSTIN WINSOR'S LAST BOOK.*

The eighth and last volume of Dr. Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" appeared in 1889. That monumental work finished, the indefatigable scholar who had written much of it, as well as planned and edited the whole, immediately sought out new fields of conquest. In the eight years that succeeded, Dr. Winsor contributed to literature four independent historical works. "Christopher Columbus and how he Revived and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery," 674 pages, appeared in 1891. Next came "Cartier to Frontenac," 379 pages, 1894. The next year "The Mississippi Basin" came out, 484 pages. And now, at the end of 1897, we have "The Westward Movement," 598 pages. These works all bear the same well-known marks—thorough original investigation, strong grasp of material especially cartography, and admirable synthesis of historical and scientific elements. These are all very great merits in an historical writer. In his chosen field no one denies, but all admit, Dr. Winsor's easy superiority; he is a master indeed. But when we come to method and style, not so much can be said. Dr. Winsor is never weak and is sometimes picturesque; but he has no claim to rank, to put it mildly, among the masters of historical composition. Still, his works are of solid and enduring value, and when all the facts attending their production are considered, they reveal large resources and great productivity of mind. The last one is invested with a tender interest, coming to us, as it does, just after the author's untimely death. It is painful to a student of American history to think that this field of study will never be enriched by further productions from Dr. Winsor's pen.

We have spoken of the four volumes that have appeared since 1889 as independent works. In name they are so, but the last three in reality constitute a connected series, as is shown by their secondary titles,— "Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations, 1534-1700"; "The Struggle in America between England and France, 1697-1763"; "The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghanies, 1760-1798." It is

*THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT. The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghanies, 1763-1798. With Cartographical Illustrations from Contemporary Sources. By Justin Winsor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

plain that these volumes lay in their author's mind as a series, even if he never spoke of them as such or gave them a collective name.

In such a case, any possible division of the whole subject into separate books or volumes must be more or less arbitrary. Still, the present work is well marked off by its subject-matter from what came both before and after. It presents three closely connected groups of facts: First, the gathering of forces in the region west of the Alleghany Mountains following the French and Indian War that made it possible for the United Colonies to contest its possession with Great Britain in the War of the Revolution; secondly, the resulting contest, which culminated in the Treaty of Paris, 1783, determining the first boundaries of the Republic; thirdly, the subsequent struggle whereby the Republic shook off the British hold of the Northwest and the Spanish hold of the Southwest, thus for the first time setting free all its members. The author of "The Westward Movement" thus describes the compass of the work:

"Adding the time which was necessary to carry out these treaties [Jay's, 1794, and San Lorenzo, 1795], it is now an even hundred years since the title of the United States to this vast region lying between the Appalachians, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi was unmistakably confirmed. For more than thirty years after the peace of 1763, the colonies and the Republic struggled to maintain the American spirit on this eastern-central area of the continent. Independence achieved, for twelve or fifteen years the United States strove to round out its territorial promise. The history of this Western region during all those years was constantly moulded by its geography, and it is the purpose of the present volume to show the ever-varying aspects of this struggle."

The story closes (although the book itself lingers for another page) with the words:

"So ends the story of the rounding out of the territorial integrity of the Republic, as Franklin, Adams, and Jay had secured it in 1782, against the indirection of our enemies, French, Spanish, and British."

Within these limits lies, no doubt, the ablest exposition of the important topics they embrace which has ever been given to the public. Dr. Winsor is called upon, in dealing with these topics, to pass judgment upon some mooted points. To two or three of these we shall direct attention.

From the days when the American plenipotentiaries at Paris were struggling to bring the Revolutionary War to a successful diplomatic issue, there have been two opposing views of the real relation of the French Government at that time to our national integrity. As respects the West, England was naturally dis-

posed to make the smallest concession that would meet the case; while Spain was bound that the Republic should be shut up east of the Mountains, or, if admitted to the West, should be cribbed and confined within narrow limits. But what did France want? Dr. Franklin held, at the time, that Count de Vergennes, who for this purpose was France, was acting in good faith toward the United States; but John Jay and John Adams believed that he was secretly playing into the hands of Spain. These are the Franklin and the Jay-Adams views of the situation, which have been projected forward to the present time, and neither of which gives a sign of coming to an end. The question is a subject for a monograph; we have space here to say but little more than that it is a fact for scholars to note that Dr. Winsor, as the last sentence quoted above would suggest, throws the weight of his authority into the Jay-Adams scale. He holds that the publications of Circourt, Fitzmaurice, Doniol, and Stevens have justified the suspicions of the two negotiators rather than the confidence of the one.

"Vergennes' present purpose was patent. He wished to weaken the United States, and he desired to have England acknowledge that the bounds of Canada ran to the Ohio, so that if ever a turn in fortune rendered it possible, France could recover by treaty her possessions in the St. Lawrence Valley."

Dr. Winsor might have added, we think, with equal truth, that the French Minister also desired to gratify and to strengthen Spain. Fortunately, the difference of opinion among our representatives at Paris did not practically embarrass the negotiations; Jay boldly took the initiative in disregarding the instructions of Congress to consult the Most Christian King at every step, Franklin acquiesced, and the preliminary treaty of peace was concluded, so far as the Americans were concerned, upon the theory that Vergennes was playing double. Dr. Winsor quotes Shelburne to the effect that Franklin "wanted to do everything by cunning," and then adds:

"He was never more astute — which may be a more pleasing word — than in now yielding to Adams and Jay; and he was never more successfully judicious than in disarming the resentment of Vergennes when that minister discovered how he had been foiled."

The arguments that disposed England to yield up the West is a subordinate, but still an interesting, question. It is common for historical writers, and especially for historical orators, to point to the conquest of George Rogers Clark as the decisive fact. No man who under-

stands Western history will depreciate this brilliant exploit; still it is by no means certain that the conquest was the pivotal point on which the surrender turned. Some historical scholars certainly will be glad to hear Dr. Winsor say:

"So the Spanish and French Bourbons were thwarted in reality by the adhesion of England to her old colonial charters, and by her purpose to make them an inheritance for her emancipated colonies. The conquest of the Northwest by Clark told in the final result rather more against the pretensions of Spain than against those of England."

In formulating the American claims to the West, the Committee of Congress threw the emphasis upon the chartered limits of the old colonies; and yet, as already stated, men have not been wanting who denied that the charters had any considerable influence upon the issue. But whatever the fact may be, it is not a little curious that England, our bitter enemy, was more willing to give us the West than France, our firm ally, and Spain, the ally of France, were that we should have it.

The Ordinance of 1787 presents two moot points, one relating to its origin and one to its authority. Dr. Winsor utters no uncertain sound on either one. Once it was the fashion, in accordance with the ancient custom of emphasizing individual lawgivers, to assign the principal credit of this famous act of legislation to single men, as Thomas Jefferson or Nathan Dane. Dr. Winsor, of course, adopts the newer and sounder view that several minds contributed to it valuable ideas; but while not going so far as the late Dr. W. F. Poole, who led the way in this direction,* he sees plain evidence of the hand of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, one of the directors of the Ohio Company of Associates.

The other question, while less discussed, is perhaps even more doubtful. The form of the Ordinance is peculiarly impressive. The last six articles are called "Articles of Compact between the Original States and the people and States in the said Territory," and are declared to be "forever unalterable," "unless by common consent." The long struggle over the question of slavery in the Territories gave an added emphasis. One of the six articles fixed the boundaries of the future States to be formed out of the Territory; and yet not one of these States to-day conforms, or practically ever has conformed, to these limits; Congress assumed materially to change lines, and sometimes in

* "The North American Review," No. 251: "Dr. Cutler and the Ordinance of 1787."

the face of the strongest opposition of the State or States affected. Again, another article forever prohibited slavery within the Territory; and yet there were slaves, and there long continued to be slaves, within the limits of every one of these States with the possible exception of Ohio, while in two if not three of them vigorous efforts were made to give slavery a permanent status. While these facts detract somewhat from the solemnity of the Ordinance, we still think Dr. Winsor dismisses it too lightly when he says:

"So the Ordinance of 1787 introduces us to nothing new in human progress. There was doubtless that in it which proved a guiding star for future legislation, as in the struggle over the slavery question in Illinois; but it may well be questioned if later enactments, without such a beacon, and keeping in sight the interests of the community as they arose, would not have made of the Northwest all that it has become. The provisions of this fundamental law were operative just so far as the public interests demanded, and no further, and the public interests would have had their legitimate triumph unaided by it. The Ordinance simply shared this condition with all laws in communities which are self-respecting and free."

On the other hand, it would not be difficult to show, in our opinion, that much of the large wedge of territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which reaches so far towards the Gulf of Mexico, would, to say the least, have been completely given over to slavery for a considerable term of years, as the territory on either side of it was, if it had not been for this powerful bulwark of free labor.

The name "Westward Movement" is singularly well chosen for such a work as this. Next to the planting of English civilization on the Atlantic slope in the first part of the seventeenth century, the planting of American civilization in the Great West in the second part of the eighteenth century is the most impressive event in our history. This fact even scholars living east of what used to be called "the Mountains" are coming to understand. Dr. Winsor's valuable work will hasten the common appreciation of this great event.

As we have seen, the work closes with the execution of the treaties of 1794 and 1795, which set free the Northwestern and Southwestern limbs of the young and growing Republic. This consummation had been devoutly wished for, and striven for, by both people and government ever since 1783. Once accomplished, it became the point of departure for the first enlargement of the national dominion, the Louisiana Purchase, and for the ultimate bringing down of the national boundaries to

the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, and their extension to the Pacific shore. It is matter for deep regret that Dr. Winsor did not live to tell the story of our national expansion.

We have never understood, and do not now understand, why Dr. Winsor, in the preparation of his last three works, wholly refrained from naming his sources, save as an occasional one is mentioned in the text. It is a serious defect. The books are all provided with good indexes.

B. A. HINSDALE.

GRANT AND LEE AS NATIONAL HEROES.*

The issue together of volumes on Grant and Lee in such a series as that of the "Heroes of the Nations" gives the critic pause. The publishers of this now deservedly popular series of biographies state in their prospectus that "the current of each national life is distinctly indicated, and its picturesque and noteworthy periods and episodes are presented for the reader, in their philosophical relation to each other as well as to universal history." Here is an explicit proposal to unfold not only the facts but also the underlying truths of national life out of which those facts flow and by means of which they must be estimated. The historian who goes beyond the mere narrative to philosophical relations has assumed the responsibility, if not of a teacher, at least of a prophet, and we have a right to look to him for guidance in our effort to discriminate the good from the hurtful, the permanent from the transient, in national life and progress.

With such a conception of the function of the historian of a people's life, we are fain to ask the question, What is a national hero? This may be said to involve the subordinate question, What is a hero? There is no difficulty in arriving at a general consensus of opinion on this latter point. Men are pretty well agreed on the nature of true heroism, and cheerfully accord to the doer of a brave or self-sacrificing deed or series of deeds their word of praise, without reference to any larger environment of fact or of idea. Heroes are to be found in every band of rebels, and heroism in associa-

* ULYSSES S. GRANT, and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction. By Colonel W. C. Church, Editor U. S. Army and Navy Journal. "Heroes of the Nations" Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ROBERT E. LEE, and the Southern Confederacy. By H. A. White, Professor of History in Washington and Lee University. "Heroes of the Nations" Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

tion with every grade of morality or immorality. But when one comes to the larger question, What is a national hero? more complex elements are to be faced, and a larger view of life is to be taken. Here also personal character may not enter in to make or to mar our estimate, albeit it assuredly may heighten or depress the sum total. But will anyone undertake calmly to say that any man is or can be a national hero the supreme effort and achievement of whose career is not efficient toward the life and progress of the whole nation? Far be it from any sane critic to say aught in disparagement of the nobility of soul and of character of that magnificent soldier and man, Robert E. Lee. Men are coming more and more — without regard to section — to know that this was one of the sweetest and serenest lives ever lived in the public gaze, and to recognize the transcendent military ability which so long held at bay a lengthening list of commanders, and yielded at last only when resistance was no longer possible. One will as readily grant that it was from a mistaken sense of duty that he conscientiously gave his sword to a cause whose motive principle offended his reason and outraged his heart, although aware that men of the South as brave and as conscientious as he abandoned their homes to fight in the ranks marshalled against their people, or else remained to face obloquy and ostracism. But that man was no secessionist who wrote, as late as January 23, 1861, the words:

"As an American citizen I take great pride in my country, her prosperity and her institutions, and would defend any State if her rights were invaded. But I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than a dissolution of the Union. It would be an accumulation of all the evils we complain of, and I am willing to sacrifice everything but honour for its preservation. I hope, therefore, that all constitutional means will be exhausted before there is a resort to force. Secession is nothing but revolution. The framers of our Constitution never exhausted so much labour, wisdom, and forbearance in its formation, and surrounded it with so many guards and securities, if it was intended to be broken by every member of the Confederacy at will. It is intended for 'perpetual Union,' so expressed in the preamble, and for the establishment of a government, not a compact, which can only be dissolved by revolution, or the consent of all the people in convention assembled. It is idle to talk of secession: anarchy would have been established, and not a government, by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, and all the other patriots of the Revolution. . . . Still, a Union that can only be maintained by swords and bayonets, and in which strife and civil war are to take the place of brotherly love and kindness, has no charm for me. I shall mourn for my country and for the welfare and progress of mankind. If the Union is dissolved and the Government disrupted, I shall return to my native State and

share the miseries of my people, and, save in defense, will draw my sword on none."

It affects this not at all that the Preamble says nothing about "perpetual union," as Lee supposed. With the sound of his patriotic words in our ears, one turns page after page of his latest biography with profound melancholy. One looks in vain in these four hundred and fifty pages for a calm and adequate estimate of one who was probably the greatest master of military strategy this country has produced, of one who was as pure and unselfish in all his personal life as he was sadly mistaken in his public career. The author is too busy in posing as the champion of a lost cause, which time and public opinion have decided not to be a national one or a good one, — and which we leave to the condemnation spoken by the words above quoted, — ever to take time to do full justice to his hero. It is pitiful, in these closing years of the century, to read that "in the planter's home the African learned to set a higher value upon the domestic virtues which he saw illustrated in the lives of Christian men and women"; to see all the social features of "the peculiar institution" set down in the credit column, and only the economic results debited to the powers of evil. Let Lee's own words — "I think it is a greater evil to the white race than to the black race" — be a sufficient answer, though it but half lift the veil from the festering plague-spot of slavery. One learns in this book — despite Lee's opinion to the contrary — that the idea of the fathers, one and all, did not go further than a temporary and "trial" union; that "slowly upward toward a fitness for citizenship this mild servitude was lifting the negro." The Dred Scott decision is handled as reverently as the ark of the covenant; one would never gather here that it marked the lowest humiliation of our great court, or that it was *obiter dicta*. One reads regarding Lincoln that "want of accurate knowledge concerning the origin of the Federal Union inspired the historical errors of the Inaugural Address of March 4, 1861, which was merely the untenable theory of original consolidation," and that "President Lincoln ventured to designate a committee's recommendation in 1774 as a legal instrument establishing a government!" Of his Gettysburg speech we learn that it was "a masterpiece of rhetorical beauty, and also of the art of shifting great issues." Of McClellan, in the summer of 1862, it is said that "while he was glorying in the title accorded him of 'the Young Napoleon,' Lee, on the other hand,

was bending every energy to collect the scattered Confederates." But one's melancholy is quickened into something like indignation, when, turning to the title-page, he reads that this belated exploiter of dead institutions and dead theories of government, who writes the symbols of a double doctorate after his name, is a professor of history in an American College, and that one which bears the name of Washington. It is a misfortune for the grand "Old Dominion" that its sons are still being taught such strange things in the name of truth, and that the true music of such a harmonious life, personally, as that of Lee should be marred by such an accompaniment. One note sounds true in the book. It is the presentation of the folly of reconstruction methods, which the lamented death of Lincoln made possible. Forceful in their antitheses are the following sentences:

"The war of aggression against the Southern States had been prosecuted upon Lincoln's theory that these states were still in the Union, and could not possibly get out. Congress dealt with them upon the theory that the war had left them out of the Union, and they could not enter within except through the mercy of the conquerors, who held them as subjugated provinces!"

The narrative, in this book, of Lee's campaigns is spirited and well done, and if this had been the main theme small room for criticism could be found. The same commendation may be given to Colonel Church's volume on Grant. This writer has handled the military life of his hero with great discernment, and has made a fine summary. Here again, however, although the many personal touches—especially from the earlier life of Grant—are pleasing, there is no attempt at an estimate of the military man, although the constant presence in these pages of three out of four of the greatest soldiers of our age—Grant, Lee, Sherman, Johnston—continually suggests one. The very different character of the task given each one of these men, involving not only military accomplishment, but also resources of men, equipment, and transport, makes a comparison as impossible as it is undesirable. It is not necessary to disparage either Lee or Grant for the purpose of estimating the other. Each made mistakes, especially in his earlier campaigning in Virginia. Each had abilities which the other lacked. Professor White makes the most of such criticism on Grant as is found in Walker's "History of the Second Army Corps," with reference to Cold Harbor; and Colonel Church's sketch does not meet fully such attack. But General Grant was

frank to criticize his own mistakes in his "Personal Memoirs." There is, however, a steadily growing conviction that the highest mark of his genius is found in his "having his own way" in the face of the political mismanagers at Washington, and even of public opinion—a thing that all his military predecessors had not been able to dare to do. This large courage to go ahead and hew out his own road in spite of all adverse criticism was the one thing the nation needed to constrain the genius of Lee, and it could afford even the costly experiments of the campaigns from the Rapidan to the James in 1884 to give such a rider a firm and commanding seat.

The simplicity of Grant's nature is well set forth, even in the mistakes which it made possible; and he comes forth with credit even from the disastrous personal experiences which cast a gloom over his last days. The great, simple-hearted, silent warrior, who fought that the land might have peace, and whose grandest voucher as a great commander is found in the undying loyalty of his peer—Sherman—stands unadorned in these pages. Many who cannot share the satisfaction of Colonel Church in his contemplation of the presidential career, and who, regretting that the drum-and-fife theory of government forced the great captain into a political career for which his simple-minded honesty unfitted him, would gladly have seen him pass from his battle record to the rewards of private life, will be content to leave him to his military fame. And to that other, while not a hero of the Nation, they will ever give the homage of respect and admiration due to a great soul which, sorely tried, went on its chosen way with an humble and reverent spirit to the end.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

THE SCIENCE AND HISTORY OF VOLCANOES.*

The science of geology has now reached that stage of advancement where data on many questions are sufficiently full to make it profitable to gather them into a connected and unified whole. Two notable works on volcanoes, one on those of Great Britain and one on those of

* ANCIENT VOLCANOES OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Sir Archibald Geikie, Director General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. With maps and illustrations. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

VOLCANOES OF NORTH AMERICA: A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell, Professor of Geology, University of Michigan. With maps and illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co.

the United States, may be regarded as attempts of this sort, and as representing what is likely to be one of the chief phases of the work of geologists in the future, namely, the constructive or synthetic phase. While the analysis which must precede this sort of work may not yet be complete in any field, it has gone so far in many that synthesis is profitable, even if not final. That it is not final, none know better than those who attempt it. In the preface to his work on "Ancient Volcanoes of Great Britain," Sir Archibald Geikie says that a book which is abreast of our knowledge to-day begins to be left behind to-morrow. While this is probably measurably true, the volumes before us are at least up to date now, and are not likely to become antiquated for a long time to come.

Sir Archibald Geikie has become well known as one of the few geologists able to present a technical subject in a semi-popular way without sacrificing the accuracy of the subject-matter involved; and his present work will in no way detract from his reputation in this line. While, as the title indicates, the object is to give an account of the ancient volcanoes of Great Britain, this account is prefaced by a series of chapters that prepare the reader not already thoroughly familiar with this phase of geology for an appreciation of that which follows. The introductory chapters give a brief but adequate glance at the views which have prevailed at various times concerning the nature of volcanoes, a brief statement concerning the causes of volcanic activity, a discussion of volcanic products, and a general account of existing volcanoes, from the study of which geologists have learned how to study and interpret the volcanoes of the past. But this introductory study of existing volcanoes is in itself most instructive, — far in advance of most text-books. The special merit, or at any rate one of the special merits, of this part of the work lies in the fact that volcanoes are looked at from the historic (in a geological sense) point of view. Existing volcanoes are described as the descendants of a long line of ancestors, and their full significance is seen only when studied in the light of this ancestry. Only when so studied do they throw their true light on the problems of the physical evolution of the globe. The introduction of this historical idea into the study of existing volcanoes is an admirable preparation for the more detailed portion of the work, in which the author's aim, stated in his own language, is as follows:

"I shall try to show the nature and relative importance of the records of ancient volcanoes; how these records, generally so fragmentary, may be pieced together so as to be made to furnish the history which they contain; how their relative chronology may be established; how their testimony may be supplemented in such wise that the position of long vanished seas, lands, rivers, and lakes may be ascertained; and how, after ages of geological revolution, volcanic rocks that have lain long buried under the surface now influence the scenery of the regions where they have once more been exposed to view."

In carrying out this plan, the author has taken pains to make sharp distinctions between facts and theories, and between theories that are well founded and those that are merely speculative. The study of the ancient volcanoes is taken up historically. There is an account of the volcanoes and volcanic rocks of each of the several great divisions of geological time, beginning with the pre-Cambrian. Those of Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Tertiary ages are dealt with successively. In the case of each period, the study of volcanoes is taken up much as it might be in the case of existing or recent volcanoes; that is, the ancient volcanoes are studied with reference to their types of eruption, the conditions under which the eruptions took place, the character of the products discharged, the variations in these products during a period of activity, etc.

In discussing the volcanic action of the various periods, the author has frequently taken pains to bring out at the same time the salient points in the physical geography of Great Britain; thus, we find sections with such headings as "The Physical Geography of the Cambrian Period," and "Land and Sea of Silurian Times." These topics, which at first thought might appear to be outside the scope of the volume, really have a bearing upon the main theme under consideration. This ability to comprehend and portray the broad relations of things constitutes one of the charms of Sir Archibald's writings.

The study of the ancient volcanoes of Great Britain has led to many general conclusions which are of interest. The ancient volcanoes are found to be distributed in a belt running lengthwise of the island and along its west side. They have been so widely distributed in time that the persistence of volcanic activity is to be regarded as one of the great facts of geological history. Furthermore, the volcanic activity has been intermittent. Nearly every great division of Paleozoic time — namely, Cambrian, Silurian (Lower), Devonian, and Carboniferous — has had its great series of eruptions; but there was

general quiet, so far as this phase of activity was concerned, in the Upper Silurian. The Mesozoic periods seem not to have been marked by volcanic activity within the area considered, but such activity was renewed in the early Tertiary. While extending through this great range of time, the periods of activity have been separated by long intervals of quiescence. The same localities have served repeatedly for the discharge of lava and other igneous products. Thus, in southwestern England there were great eruptions in the Devonian, the Subcarboniferous, and the Permian. In southern Scotland, within a very restricted area, there were Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian eruptions. Another important conclusion is that the sites of volcanoes, throughout the history of Great Britain, were not determined by any obvious structure in the rocks now visible. They were not usually connected with faults, even when faults existed near the volcanic region. Again, it seems to be clearly indicated that the volcanic vents were, as a rule, on low land rather than on high, throughout the course of the physical history of Great Britain. The great series of volcanic rocks occurring in the central hollow of the Scottish midlands found their way to the surface in a region which was a great depression at the time they were extruded. The great Tertiary eruptions took place in the depression between the outer ridge of the Hebrides and the mainland of Scotland; while the Permian volcanoes were all in valleys, the adjacent highlands being free from them. It is suggested that "a difference of a few hundreds or thousands of feet in the depth of overlying rock, such as the difference of height between the bottom of a valley and the tops of the adjacent hills, may determine the path of escape for the magma through the least thickness of overarching roof."

The conclusion is reached that periods of general crustal disturbance were in a general way periods when volcanic activity was great, and that periods of crustal quiescence were periods during which volcanic action was least. The Lower Silurian period was a period of general crustal disturbance in Great Britain, and these disturbances were accompanied by great volcanic activity. The Upper Silurian was a period of general quiet, and there was little volcanic activity. The great disturbances of the Old Red Sandstone period were accompanied or followed by great outpourings of lava; while the Tertiary volcanic activity, perhaps the greatest in the history of the island, was con-

nected in time with the latest great orographic movements of Western Europe.

Another conclusion of moment is that there has been essential uniformity of volcanism since the known beginnings of geological history. While volcanic activity has been widely distributed throughout geological time, the periods of eruption during the Paleozoic seem to constitute a diminishing series from Lower Silurian to Permian, the periods of activity being separated by intervals of quiescence. After the Permian there was a long period of quiescence, following which volcanic activity was renewed on a scale greater than at any previous time; so that it cannot be concluded that volcanic activity is declining. The study of the igneous rocks of all ages leads to the conclusion that there is no less and no greater variety of igneous matter in recent than in earlier times, showing that there has been an essential uniformity of products as well as of activities.

The study of the ancient volcanoes also shows that there is a recognizable sequence in the nature of the materials erupted during a single volcanic period, from the earliest to the latest times, and that, in spite of occasional departures, the normal order remains broadly uniform. In general, the earlier eruptions of each period were most basic and the later most acid, indicating that there was in the course of a single period of igneous activity a progressive diminution in the quantity of bases and a corresponding increase in the proportion of acids in the lavas discharged. The fact that the igneous rocks of various periods are essentially the same, even in the same locality, shows that the magma from which the discharges proceeded must have been renewed from time to time during the period of quiescence, so that the nature and succession of lavas brought out at one period are much the same as those of another.

The volumes are illustrated by nearly 400 figures, and by seven maps which show the distribution of the volcanoes and igneous rocks of the several periods.

Professor Russell's work on the volcanoes of North America covers a much wider area than the work just considered, but a correspondingly more restricted period of time. Its object is "to make clear the principal features of volcanoes in general, and to place in the hands of students a concise account of the leading facts thus far discovered concerning the physical features of North America which can be traced directly to the influence of volcanic action."

The scope of this volume is therefore much more limited than that of the preceding work. The time is not yet ripe for a treatise on the ancient volcanoes of North America corresponding in detail to that on the volcanoes of Great Britain. Before this shall be possible, years of careful work must be done. Nevertheless, Professor Russell's volume, which does not attempt more than is now possible, is a welcome summary of our present knowledge concerning existing and recent volcanoes from the point of view announced by the author.

Like the author of the preceding volumes, Professor Russell has devoted an introductory chapter to the discussion of volcanic phenomena in general. Following this are chapters devoted to such topics as "Types of Volcanoes," "Stages in the Lives of Volcanoes," "Characteristics of the Products of Volcanoes," "Profiles of Volcanic Mountains," "Structure of Volcanic Mountains," "Erosion of Volcanic Mountains," "Subterranean Intrusions," and "Characteristics of Igneous Rocks." Subsequent chapters deal with the general question of the distribution of volcanoes in North America, and give longer or shorter descriptions of the volcanoes of the different portions of the continent. Following the chapters which describe the active and extinct volcanoes of Central America, Mexico, and the United States, an account is given of our present knowledge concerning the deposits of volcanic dust. A general discussion of the causes of volcanic activity follows the descriptive portion of the volume. These statements concerning the contents of the volume may suffice to indicate the ground which it covers; and if it be added that these various topics are treated in such a way as to justify the explanatory title, "A reading lesson for students of geology and geography," the character of the work will be made clear.

One of the important and attractive features of the book is its treatment of many of the curious and striking geographic features of the Far West, a region which is as yet too little known even to those who are charged with the direction of geographic study. Throughout the work, too, Professor Russell has introduced the historical idea into his descriptions of the subject-matter in hand, as the topics "Stages in the Lives of Volcanoes" and "The Life-history of a Volcano" sufficiently show. This gives the volume an additional value to teachers, as this is an element which has generally received far too little consideration.

The chapter on the deposits of volcano dust

deals with a phase of volcanic products which is less familiar than most others. The great abundance of such dust, and its wide distribution, give rise to a conception of volcanic activity in North America within recent times which is not commonly held. In view of the object of the volume, Professor Russell is perhaps justified in giving some rein to the imagination in connection with this subject. He says:

"The great abundance of volcanic dust in the Cordilleran region, its wide distribution, and its occurrence in numerous instances at many horizons in the same vertical section, is evidence that vast areas in Western North America have been shrouded in darkness at many separate periods, and have time and again witnessed horrors like those which overwhelmed Pompeii and Herculaneum. Disasters similar to those accompanying the eruptions of Consequina and Krakatoa occurred at intervals throughout the Tertiary and Recent history of fully one-half of North America."

The effects of these discharges of volcanic dust, as conceived by Professor Russell, are thus expressed:

"The volcanic dust of the Pacific states sometimes contains the bones of mammals and is frequently charged with quantities of leaves, showing that some of the tempests generated by volcanic agencies were disastrous to animal and plant life. These and related disturbances in environment probably had much to do with the modification and extinction especially of the higher mammalian species."

The chapter devoted to a consideration of the causes of volcanic action includes an elementary statement of the principles believed to be concerned, and of the various theories that have been advocated as to the methods according to which these principles work. The discussion touches the vital points in the explanation of volcanoes, and in such a way as to be readily understood by readers of maturity, even though their knowledge of geology and allied sciences be meagre. While this discussion does not contain much that purports to be especially new, the presentation of the subject is much better than that which appears in most textbooks. Incidentally, some original suggestions are introduced which are well worthy of consideration.

Professor Russell's book will be a valuable work of reference for students of geology in the last years of high school, and for maturer students who are interested in geology and geography, even though their preparatory studies in these subjects have been neglected. The volume is illustrated by sixteen plates, some of which are maps, and some of which are half-tone reproductions of notable volcanic peaks.

ROLLIN D. SALISBURY.

THE FEMININE INTERPRETATION
OF JESUS.*

It sometimes appears as if the more learned a life of Jesus is made the less it reveals the personality it seeks to portray. Such learned treatises are very numerous and very useful; but the number is small of biographies of Jesus which make his career much more than a string upon which to hang archaeological disquisitions and pious reflections. Indeed, it is as rare to find a life of Jesus in English that is a true narrative as it is to find one that is scientific in its method. It is therefore with interest that one turns to a biography of Jesus produced by a skilled story-teller who has at the same time deep sympathies with things that make for beauty and righteousness.

Mrs. Ward characterizes her "Story" as a narrative — that, and nothing more. Yet the title itself shows that such a narrative is intended to set forth some conception of who and what Jesus was. Such a method is legitimate, though unusual in this class of literature. It is simply doing for the Gospel what the writer of an historical novel does for his sources. Granting that the writer's imagination is kept within the bounds of what his sources make probable, and that facts are not distorted in the interest of some theory, there is no reason why a character should not be set forth in action as well as by description. But these two conditions are absolute.

As regards the present volume, it can be said that from the point of view of sober historical investigation there is nothing in it worthy of the attention of scholars. The general chronological scheme of the life of Jesus is that of the conventional harmony of the most conservative sort. It is true that some of the difficulties that beset an uncritical handling of the text are obviated by judicious omissions and the proper placing of emphasis in treatment; but that an interpretative narrative really should aid one in solving such problems of harmonization as the two cleansings of the Temple is not to be expected. Such few archaeological elements as are introduced are treated with the experienced touch of a maker of novels; but they are those to be found in almost any life of Christ, and are simply details necessary for literary treatment. The same is true of geographical references, although here accuracy is less pronounced and one becomes at times some-

what confused in following the footsteps or the vision of Jesus. Altogether, in all matters in which scholarship is indispensable and of primary importance the volume is justly regarded by its author as outside of criticism.

In the region, however, in which the book does profess to be of help, much more can be said in its behalf. As one possibly might expect, the narrative at times is somewhat overtold, the dramatic incidents are sometimes overworked, the completeness of the biography at times is sacrificed to the necessities of dramatic interest. But none the less, it is graphic, earnest, and successful in presenting the interpretation intended. If one is tempted to say that Mrs. Ward has preferred to describe miracles rather than teaching, to strain out the less difficult elements of the Gospel narrative while accepting those about which the critic feels the least confidence, to follow Renan — though at a great distance — into the uncertain ways of a romance, the reply is ready that such must of necessity be the method of a narrative, and that such elements also may very well be elements in the interpretation.

And what is the interpretation? The Jesus who looks out from these pages is not a strong, resistless Messiah. Despite his ability to raise the dead, and walk on the waves, and feed thousands with a few loaves, he is continually questioning himself as to himself and his mission; he is repeatedly brought to the verge of despair by the uncertainties that overhang his mission; he grows weak with alternating periods of exaltation and depression; he looks much with deep eyes at other souls in silence; he barely escapes hysteria under severest strain; he hears about him hosts of unseen spirits. Withal, he is passionately religious, but trusting ever to his intuition rather than to his reason. And thus, altogether, he is a woman and not a man. Strong and spiritual, he is not strong and spiritual after a man's fashion. The interpretation is unexpected, is doubtless unconscious, but as one re-reads the volume it is indubitable.

And thus we have a new contribution to the ceaseless effort to interpret the personality of Jesus. For that this work really adds to our knowledge of him, one cannot for a moment doubt. All that subtle, emotional life which the mere scholar — especially if he be a man — so soon outgrows is discerned by the one who comes like Mary to sit in sympathy rather than in analysis and philosophy. In the hands of Mrs. Ward some things that have escaped the

* THE STORY OF JESUS CHRIST: An Interpretation. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

scholar are thus made to appear, and despite the limitations of her interpretation it is sure to be helpful because it has made Jesus real—has given to him, one may say, the objective reality of a hero of a story.

SHAILER MATHEWS.

PROBLEMS OF SELF AND OF SOCIETY.*

Professor Baldwin follows up his work on "Mental Development in the Child and in the Race" with a very important and interesting contribution to social psychology. The point to be investigated is the relation of individual to social development, and the extent to which one throws light on the other. The author describes three methods of dealing with this problem—the historic, the sociological, and the genetic; and he proposes to use the last, without excluding the others. This method "inquires into the psychological development of the human individual in the earlier stages of his growth, for light upon his social nature, and also upon the social organization in which he bears a part." The mental development of infancy has been the author's favorite field of study, and his illustrations have the freshness of direct personal observation.

The volume is divided into two books—one on the Person (446 pages), and the other on Society (198 pages). The discussion of the "imitative person" shows the process by which new elements find their way into the life of the soul. Social heredity is carefully distinguished from physical heredity. The person is built up by assimilating the life of society. He becomes himself by becoming a social creature. There is no such contradiction between self interest and social interest as Mr. Benjamin Kidd assumes. It is rational for a man to further the common good because his reason itself would not exist save through the creative forces inherent in society.

The social person is always an inventor, making discoveries for himself if not for the world. Important aids to the inventive process are language, play, and art. Play, for example, is not merely the outburst of superabundant vitality running to waste, and it is more than mere imitation of the serious labors of adults; it is actual training for the motions, gestures, labors, and arts of the community.

*SOCIAL AND ETHICAL INTERPRETATIONS IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT. By James Mark Baldwin. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE STUDY OF CITY GOVERNMENT. By Delos F. Wilcox. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE COMING PEOPLE. By Charles F. Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

INEQUALITY AND PROGRESS. By George Harris. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SOCIAL FACTS AND FORCES. By Washington Gladden. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOCIAL REFORM. Edited by W. D. P. Bliss. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The true genius is an inventor in a larger sense than is the average man, but he is not isolated from his kind. If he has ability of the highest order, and is thoroughly sane, he will see what is practicable and useful. There is risk of society thinking him a visionary or a rebel; but there is also a possibility of the insane man imagining himself a genius.

Under the caption "The Person's Equipment" we have an analysis of instincts, emotions, intelligence, and sentiments, and an account of the manner in which they are formed by social factors, and yet tend to rise above the level of the actual at new points. The person is held to his task by certain "sanctions," and these are not merely outward constraints, but impulses, desires, ethical and religious sentiments, which are social products.

Coming to the brief concluding chapters on Society, we find the person set in the only environment which is natural to him. The person is the "particularizing" force, and society generalizes elements of progress introduced by individuals. It is by this reciprocity between habitual conduct and custom on the one hand, and finer or wider accommodations on the other hand, that society moves onward. Strong emphasis is laid upon the distinction between the matter of social organization and the functional method. The matter of social organization "consists of thoughts: by which is meant all sorts of intellectual states, such as imaginations, knowledges, and informations." The process of social organization turns on the imitative function. The person "reaches his subjective understanding of the social copy by imitation, and then he confirms his interpretations by another imitative act by which he effectively reads his self-thought into the persons of others. Each of these stages is essential to his growth as a person, and so also is it essential to the growth of society. For society grows by imitative generalization of the thoughts of individuals.

No brief summary can do justice to the wealth of suggestions of this vigorous treatise. But a few words of interrogation may put readers on their guard, and set them upon a search for omitted factors in social organization; and the caution is suggested by the author himself in several places. We are distinctly told that the historical and sociological methods, with the data of anthropology and analysis of institutions, are used only in a subordinate way. The phenomena held in the foreground are those of infant life. One may accept as probable the hypothesis that the child recapitulates the previous social history of mankind, and reproduces in his attainment of selfhood the "dialectic" by which society advances from mob impulses to ethical control. But if the best method of learning the process of child development is to watch and interpret their physical manifestations of psychological life, then the most fruitful and reliable method of studying social psychology must be directly to observe and interpret the embodiments and relations of society in its institutions. Since the infant is a product of social

history and a prophecy of the social future, we should carefully study him; but human society never was composed entirely of infants.

We fully agree with the author's rejection of the reduction of sociology to a sort of biology, and of the whole process of reasoning from biological analogies. An adequate study of the individual mind must, however, consider the relation of mind to body; and so an adequate study of society must have regard to the material forms which are the revelation of social life and the means of its progress. Therefore we may hesitate to accept as final and complete this summary (p. 522): "The organization which is effected in social life is, in all its forms, a psychological organization. Its materials are psychological materials: thoughts, with all their issue in desires, impulses, sanctions, consciences, sentiments." In New England graveyards one sees carved on the ancient tombstones images of saints or angels, bodiless figures with only faces and wings. The effect on the modern mind is grotesque. Society as we know it in this world exists on the land and sea, draws its physical energies from soil and air, and every one of its members is a composite being with all the parts and organs of an animal. Adequate synthesis of social studies compels a full recognition of what Schäffle calls "the Social Body." Yet if we had to choose between the crude materialistic and biological sociology, which has about run its course, and this ultra-spiritual view, we should choose the latter, and agree with the closing word of the eminent psychologist: "The true analogy is not that which likens society to a physiological organism, but rather that which likens it to a psychological organization. And the sort of psychological organization to which it is analogous is that which is found in the individual in ideal thinking."

The Elementary treatise on City Government, by Mr. Delos F. Wilcox, not only makes good use of excellent authorities, but it also goes to sources and draws from them fresh materials. The author considers three principal topics: the functions of city government, the problems of control, and the problems of organization. The style is clear; the analyses of subjects is suggestive; and the literary form adapts the book for use as text-book or as a reading-book. It is encouraging to find at least a suggestion that a city is not primarily nor principally a political organization. It is to be hoped we may some day have a work on cities which gives more attention to the social tendencies, wants, organizations, interests, which constitute their real life. This is hinted on page 15: "The practical task of political economy and sociology is the assignment of functions to the state and its agents on the one hand, and to individuals and voluntary organizations on the other. Politics or political science treats of the methods of fulfilling the functions assigned to the state and its agents." And also on page 237: "Back of the merely political problems of the city lie the great problems of social development."

"The Coming People" discussed by Mr. Charles F. Dole are the products of natural selection in a rational and ethical universe. The old moral virtues of honesty, veracity, kindness, justice, are not feeble ideals of optimistic dreams, but their sanctions are in the actual world. The might of the cosmos is in them. The modern world is producing a higher type. For the care of long-horned cattle, wild and fierce, we need rude cow-boys, with revolvers and long whips; but for sleek short-horns and well-bred Jerseys, another and finer type of man must be chosen as keepers. This is the theme of Mr. Dole's attractive and inspiring book. It is a series of sermons, — optimistic, bearing with stress upon the moral sense, not specially instructive for the student of special social sciences and problems, and giving bare outlines of the ethical ideals of social cooperation. The severe cost and pains by which progress must be paid for are not overlooked. The writer is sane, well-informed, awake to the infamies which blot our civilization, and without any panacea for human ills; but he is always clear as to the power which makes for righteousness, always sure that iniquity is feeble and truth alone is strong. It is a noble and healthy book, by one who has long taught men to regard the duties of society as sacred, and now shows that these duties are based on a rational, practical, and religious view of life.

The author of "Moral Evolution" excites expectations of good writing and intelligent interpretations. His little treatise on "Inequality and Progress" is suggestive and sane. Democracy and Christianity both declare for the right of utmost self-development for every human being. Before the law, every individual must have a fair hearing. In religious belief, all are children of a common Father. But equality does not exist as a matter of fact in this world where the Divine will gives law, and where democracy is advancing to supremacy. Physically and intellectually, human beings are unlike, and must treat each other according to their natures and capacities. Education that treats all pupils alike is a humiliating failure. Progressive methods tend to give scope to individuality and variety of talents. Progress secures variety and is dependent upon it. There must be leaders, if society is to move onward. Monotony is stagnation. We live by the awakening and satisfaction of new wants. We rise to better ethical and spiritual levels by admiration of superiors. Envy is a mean and degrading vice. Social unity is not the effect of sameness, but of uniqueness of individuals.

The noble monument of the late Dr. W. H. Ryder of Chicago, the lecture endowment "in aid of the moral and social welfare of the citizens of Chicago," has been the occasion of bringing to the public one of Dr. Washington Gladden's most powerful and wholesome discussions. The aims and limitations of the book, "Social Facts and Forces," are frankly stated by the author: "No one will expect to find within a space so limited an adequate investigation of subjects so large. I have tried to seize upon

some of the salient points, and especially to emphasize the tendencies which affect conduct and shape character." The subjects discussed are the factory, the labor union, the corporation, the railway, the city, the church. Technical adaptation of means to ends he usually leaves to experts within each organization; Dr. Gladden's purpose is to criticize the ethical value of the ends of action, the results in character. The reader is compelled at every step to inquire what will be the social consequences of a particular method of producing wealth and accumulating fortunes.

In one large volume one may now find, for the first time, a brief and clear statement of nearly every important reform movement of our age. "The Encyclopedia of Social Reform" includes, as we learn from the sub-title, "political economy, political science, sociology, statistics, anarchism, charities, civil service, currency, land and legislation, penology, socialism, social purity, trades unions, woman suffrage," etc. Some of the articles are signed by leaders of the various movements represented. Advocates of the reforms have been chosen to state the case, but the divergent views are also given a hearing. There may be some advantage given to editorial positions, but there is a manifest purpose to give the strongest positions of opposing parties. The dictionary form of the work makes it very convenient for reference, but breaks up the systematic and organic discussion of particular subjects. The references are fairly complete for popular uses. No profession of service to scholars is made, as specialists do not depend on cyclopedias. For persons remote from libraries, who wish to have a brief statement of the socializing movements of our time, this volume is the best available, and it is unique in its field.

C. R. HENDERSON.

SOME RECENT STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY.*

Perhaps the most notable recent contribution to philosophy in America is Professor G. T. Ladd's large volume entitled "The Philosophy of Knowledge." This work discusses with great fulness, and in the main in an admirable temper, the most general questions concerning human knowledge, such as "Thinking and Knowing," "Knowledge of Things

*THE PHILOSOPHY OF KNOWLEDGE. An Inquiry into the Nature, Limits, and Validity of Human Cognitive Faculty. By George Trumbull Ladd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THEORY OF THOUGHT AND KNOWLEDGE. By Borden P. Bowne. New York: Harper & Brothers.

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION; or, Faith as a Part of a Complete Cosmical System. By John Bascom. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HISTORY OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT, on the Lines of Modern Evolution. By John Beattie Crozier. Volume I. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY. By Oswald Külpe. Translated by W. B. Pillsbury and E. B. Titchener. New York: The Macmillan Company.

and of Self," "Implicates of Knowledge," "Truth and Error," "Knowledge and Reality," "Knowledge and the Absolute." These subjects, whose treatment is embraced under the technical name of Epistemology, are the ones upon which modern philosophy more and more concentrates, and are here treated comprehensively and fairly, and so clearly and untechnically that most educated persons will have no difficulty in following the writer. Professor Ladd starts from the common consciousness, and, indeed, in a measure vindicates it throughout; and his constant assumption is the "I know" of common consciousness. The fundamental assumptions of the ordinary unreflecting man are shown to have in them a real basis of philosophic truth, and hence the philosopher cannot look down in scorn upon the plain man of every-day life. But the author proceeds far beyond common-sense realism, and formulates a critical idealistic realism. The Self is the key throughout. Self-knowledge, the "I know," appears to Professor Ladd as the clearest and most certain knowledge, and altogether unassailable, and so the basis of all knowledge. The mind is capable of knowing a world of things or objects only as they are in some sense other-selves, and these as the expression of the Absolute Self. Another prominent point in the author's method is the making of knowledge an expression of the whole man, and not an isolated faculty. Feeling and will are closely connected with knowledge, and he even goes so far (page 187) as to make feeling the essence of cognition, or again (page 502) he makes cognition "a species of conduct." From this unitary point of view, he sharply criticises Kant. There is also much criticism of scepticism and agnosticism in general. While Professor Ladd has learned much from Lotze, Wundt, Paulsen, and other German philosophers, he has re-thought the whole into an original exposition and criticism. Although we miss in this work that high degree of demonstration, that definiteness and closeness of thought, and that thorough originality of treatment, which characterize a great philosophical treatise, yet by its suggestiveness and comprehensiveness, by its clearness and force, it must be assigned a prominent place in American philosophy.

Professor Borden P. Bowne's "Theory of Thought and Knowledge" is a slighter performance than the foregoing, and at the same time covers a wider field. Of the three divisions of philosophy—logic, epistemology, and metaphysics—this present book is a sketch of the first two divisions. By logic is meant, of course, not formal logic, but a philosophical discussion of notion, judgment, inference, deduction and induction, the categories, etc., in relation to truth; in short, a general theory of thought in all its forms and functions. The last third of the book is taken up with the theory of knowledge. This opens with an analysis of philosophic scepticism, aimed to show the possibility of knowledge; and the remaining chapters on "Thought and Thing," "Realism and Idealism," etc., seek to show just how

knowledge is possible, — i. e., its fundamental conditions. Professor Bowne comes to much the same conclusions as Professor Ladd. While this work shows some acuteness and clearness, yet we cannot highly commend it as a whole. The treatment is much too summary, and the simplifying is carried too far. Further, the tone of the book is very unphilosophic by reason of gross dogmatism and didacticism, and the work is often marred by academic sarcasm.

Dr. John Bascom has lately added to his numerous volumes on religion and philosophy a brief work entitled "Evolution and Religion." He treats in this book of four main topics, namely, "Evolution as a Conception," "Evolution as Giving Unity to the Field of Knowledge and Action," "Evolution in its Present Spiritual Phases," and "Evolution in the Proofs it Offers to Spiritual Beliefs." Evolution is accepted in the widest sense, and is theistically and spiritually interpreted. Suggestive remarks are made on various ethical and social matters. The presentation is vigorous, popular, and rather sermonic. While nothing very new is given, yet there is always originality of statement. The author is, throughout, very ironic, very sententious, and very enthusiastic. While the treatment is not especially profound or thorough, yet it is always broad and generous; and there are many quickening thoughts which will be of service to those who are seeking to know the signs of the times and to adjust themselves to a new spiritual basis. Many persons ought to find in this book help toward a larger, saner, and freer life.

Mr. John Beattie Crozier follows up his work on "Civilization and Progress" by Volume I. of the "History of Intellectual Development," which, he explains, is to point out the laws of the evolution of religion, science, and philosophy. This is a very large and difficult task, and the author seems to show neither sufficient ability nor training for the work. Perhaps the quoting of a single sentence will give some inkling of the mental status of the writer: "I am aware, of course, of the deep suspicion with which many readers will regard any attempt to reduce to law those products of thought or action which would seem to depend on the uncertain caprices of men; and can fully realize the surprise of the reader when he hears that an attempt has here been made to anticipate the views which men like Plato, Aristotle, Buddha, or Paul were likely to hold on the great problems of the world and of human life." While this volume may be a passable compilation on the history of Greek, Hindu, and Judaic-Christian thought, and conceived in a broadly theistic and Christian spirit, it is not a closely scientific study, and can scarcely be considered a serious contribution to historical or sociological literature.

Professor Oswald Kulpe's brief text-book on philosophy is now translated in a correct and convenient version by Professors Pillsbury and Titchener under the title "Introduction to Philosophy." This work is much more compendious and impersonal than

Professor Paulsen's work with the same title. Professor Kulpe aims to give the beginner "a short account of the development and status of philosophy." Chapter I. is devoted to "the definition and classification of philosophy"; Chapter II. to "a survey of the separate disciplines which are now included under the general name of philosophy"; and Chapter III. to "a characterization of the more important schools of philosophic thought." The aim throughout has been "to assist the student in the understanding of lectures and treatises upon special philosophical topics." A final chapter gives very briefly the author's own view as to what philosophy should be and do in the future — a view which discourages systems of philosophy. The standpoint of the book is too German, and the treatment, though clear, is too dry, to be very serviceable to the American student desiring an initiation to "divine philosophy." The profuse use of technical and German terms and the historical *résumé* will embarrass many. The chief value of the work is as a reference book to help clarify the ideas of advanced students.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A reconstructed terminology of physics.

The volume by Mr. Ignatius Singer and Mr. Lewis H. Berens, entitled "Some Unrecognized Laws of Nature" (Appleton), offers to the physicist greatly varied interest. Seldom does one find propositions more clearly enunciated or more concisely and logically discussed. Their exhaustive analysis holds attention and forces conclusions as to many of the terms and conventions of modern science, some of which have claimed the highest prerogative and have generally had their claims allowed. As an example may be cited the term "energy," with its derivatives — "conservation" and "dissipation" of energy, kinetic energy, potential energy, etc. To Tait's definition of energy, "the power of doing work," the present authors do not object; but to the idea that energy is a "distinct entity," even though "inseparable," they oppose serious and well-founded objections. There are those who seem to regard energy as a sort of soul residing in matter, but capable of unlimited transmigrations, having present existence, but resting under the possibility of disembodiment and final dissipation, perchance ending in a form of nirvana. But Tait's definition needs a restriction; energy is "the power of doing work" *at a given instant*, — not a power which may have been, or, under conditions, may arrive. If a body be thrown vertically into the air, no energy may be attributed to it at the instant which ends its upward flight and begins its descent. When the object started upward it had power within itself to do work, — work expended in lifting itself to an altitude. When its returning fall is finished, it has again acquired from the attraction of gravitation the energy perhaps to smash a casemate or to drive a timber

into the solid earth. A stone lying upon the earth's surface has in it no inherent "potential" energy; nor would it acquire any if Mr. Frank Stockton were to bore beside it a hole ten miles deep. Like other reformers, our authors began with a revision of terminology. They affirm that certain psychologic tendencies disguise themselves in forms of expression, which tendencies are evil and must be overcome. Because suggestive of certain lines of theory, old terms must be discarded; but may not the new terms be equally suggestive, and therefore reprehensible? Thus, in an early chapter we find the fundamental term "inertia" dismissed, and its equivalent (?), "persistence," substituted. If equivalent, why substitute? But not only are the terms not equivalent, they are widely asunder. It is true that Newton uses the word *persevere* in his definition of *vis insita*, "a power of resistance by which everybody endeavors to persevere in its present state of rest or motion," etc. But in his further explanation of this definition, in the same section, he says: "A body from the inactivity of matter is not without difficulty put out of its state of rest or motion. Upon which account, this *vis insita* may, with a most significant name, be called *vis inertiae*, or force of inactivity." Of the two terms offered by Newton, his disciples have used that which most perfectly indicates the normally inactive condition of matter, a condition which can neither initiate motion nor diminish motion when once acquired. It is a condition of absolute passivity. But perseverance, whether of matter or of the saints, and as these authors use the word, implies activity, with something like will or determination. It is said that when King Wilhelm, the first German Kaiser, arrived in captured Paris, he remarked, "*Je suis; je reste.*" Of thousands of the soldiers who had marched from the German frontier at the king's command, but had found their final resting place within French soil, it might have been said with equal truth, but with a very different signification, "They are here, and they will stay." The attitude of the conquering Kaiser was one of perseverance; that of his buried Uhlans was one of inertia. But to discuss all the things, wise or otherwise, in this book would require another book.

*Golf and
Letters.*

Among the sixteen chapters that constitute "A batch of Golfing Papers," written by Mr. Andrew Lang and others, and published by Mr. M. F. Mansfield, there is one, "The Devil's Round," a tale of Flemish Golf, that is almost like a piece of fine Valenciennes lace among a lot of good Scottish plaids. Not that the others are not good golfing papers: they are. But they lack the touch of literary quality, somehow. For instance, only fancy "Dr. Johnson on the Links," "Herodotus at Saint Andrews," "Socrates on the Links"; neither one of them could possibly be more than a few changes rung on a well-known theme. "A Song of Life and Golf" (on the refrain "The Limmer stimed me"), and the "Ballade of the Duffer," these too, we think, might be imagined with

sufficient exactness. "The Caddies at Saint Andrews" and "The Home of Golf" will not surprise or excite anyone already up in golfing literature. Of course they are good in their way; they are quite the thing a man will read easily in a club corner in the evening after a good round. Or, now that as a rule one can't play the game, they will serve to remind. But they have no characters, they are only amusing because they are about golf. Now the particular story we speak of, a translation from the French of M. Charles Deulin, has not nearly so much to do with golf as the others, but it is a better story for all that. As you read it, you become conscious that you have moved out of that simple world whose sufficient humor comes from people's wrath at getting into bunkers, and whose acme of development would be a regular sequence of drive, approach, and putt. You are off the Links and have got back to Letters. The wheelwright's three wishes, his match with the Devil, his outwitting Death and even the good Saint Anthony, have the richness and cunning of peasant humor, and are worked out with the skill of a clever story-teller. We are fond of golf, and so we read the whole book with pleasure; and we think most golfers will do so too. Still, our serious judgment is that it is best to keep Golf and Letters distinct and separate. If a man must read golf in the winter, the "Badminton" volume or Willie Parks's book will be about the best thing for him, for these are pure golf and no literature. The stories in this volume are for the most part, it must be confessed, only half-and-half. As such, it is hard to see how they can make any real impression on a thoroughbred sport. Our Flemish tale, however, though it does not appeal so strongly to the golfing temperament, will certainly be remembered by anyone having more than a slight tincture of letters.

*Cave-dwellers in
a modern story.*

Novelists search nowadays for curious and unheard-of heroes and heroines. Romances wherein Negro, Indian, Polynesian, and Hindu actors figure are rather in vogue. In France a popular story has already been written about prehistoric man. In Mr. Stanley Waterloo's "Story of Ab" (Way & Williams) we have a group of cave-dwellers as chief actors. In such a story, of course, the background must be realistic and the life true to nature. Mr. Waterloo appears to have made diligent efforts to qualify himself for writing his book. Some of his portrayals are clear and suggestive. Many mistakes in archaeology occur, however. To cite but one, the whole treatment of the shell-heap men is wrong. Where are there fresh-water shell-heaps of Palaeolithic age? More than once Mr. Waterloo seems to imagine that he stands alone in claiming that there was no abrupt break between Palaeolithic and Neolithic cultures. Beddoe long ago asserted that the blood of Palaeolithic man still flows in British veins, and that individuals reproducing the ancient cave type may still be found; Quatrefages held a similar view. As for archaeologists, a large num-

ber, particularly in France, hold absolutely to the idea of continuity of culture. The best thing in the book, from the archaeologist's standpoint, is the emphasizing of the importance of individual effort and discovery in prehistoric times: this is admirably brought out. Turning from the archaeology in the story to the book itself, we must admit that it is a strange one. The cover is a nightmare in black, yellow, and red. The author aims at Anglo-Saxon simplicity and at quaint combinations of unusual words. This is pleasant and odd for a time, but the reader finally wearies of strange uses of *mumbling* and *thing*. A fair example, taken almost at haphazard, of the style is the sentence, "To cross that morass safely required a touch on tussocks and an upbounding aside, a zigzag exhibition of great strength and knowingness and recklessness." This is no doubt ingenious. We may adopt Mr. Waterloo's vocabulary and style, and say that it is a lush book, full of punkish crudity of things, thought products and word forms, fit to fall flatly on truly thoughtful.

Dr. Pusey
once more.

The world is made up of most various types, and it is just conceivable that there are persons to whom the fourth octavo volume of an ecclesiastical biography gives no suggestion of tedium. It is barely possible that four sound divines might conspire to make the work so readable that, as children cry for Castoria, so lay-minded folk would clamor for yet one volume more. The supposition is perhaps extreme, and the Life of Dr. Pusey is hardly a case in point. We have sought to examine it, at intervals, wakefully, with very moderate success. We presently came to feel that it was almost discourteous not to be drowsy in Dr. Pusey's company. We perceived how admirably Canon Liddon and his literary coadjutors had caught the tone of the subject of their biography, and how the whole work was, as artists say, in keeping. It was a wonderful group of men who favored or resisted the Oxford Movement. They range from Newman to Stanley, from Ward to Jowett, men full of life and character. Even in Manning, through the hard and fast shell of the ecclesiastic may now and then be seen the red blood beating. In Dr. Pusey also are microscopic traces of our common humanity. It is to the credit of his biographers to have discovered them. He was not only a saint in a niche, a painful controversialist, a hammerer of heretics, an automatic letter-writer, and a munificent church-benefactor. He was more. He could distinguish between things that differ. Assisting a worn-out London vicar through an epidemic of cholera, it is told of Dr. Pusey that he insisted on waiting upon him at dinner, tempting him with special morsels, and with his own hands, as he poured it, *frothing his beer*. That last is a touch that brightens the picture. Could he have cared to have his own beer foaming? May we venture to contemplate him as winking back at "the beaded bubbles winking at the brim"? The conception is

audacious, yet we must indulge it. For it lends one breath of fragrance, one suggestion of flesh and blood, to two thousand lifeless pages. (Longmans.)

An English History
of French literature.

The series of "Literatures of the World" (Appleton), edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse, has now advanced to its second volume, Professor G. G. A. Murray's survey of Greek literature having been followed by Professor James Dowden's survey of French literature. We have looked forward with much interest to the appearance of these books, for the production of a uniform series of accurate and readable histories of the great national literatures is a very desirable thing to undertake, and the successful accomplishment of the task would mean much for popular culture. Professor Dowden's work, now before us, is all, or nearly all, that such a work might be expected to be, and yet we have read it with a certain sense of disappointment. The plain truth of the matter is that a thousand years of rich literary history cannot be made very interesting in a volume of a few hundred pages, from which all illustrative quotations must perforce be omitted for the sake of the history itself. There are so many names and books to be considered, and so little space in which to talk about them. Professor Dowden's book is probably as good a one as we should have the right to expect from any historian, and in sanity, balance, and literary expression is distinctly better than Professor Saintsbury's work, hitherto probably the best of its kind. Furthermore, there are many scattered pages which are really instructive, and may be read with much satisfaction. But for all that, the book must go to the reference shelf rather than to the library table.

A Dictionary of
American Authors.

The "Handbook of American Authors," prepared by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, and published in 1884, was a very small book, very far from exhaustive, and by no means always accurate. Yet, in spite of its shortcomings, it has proved indispensable to every student of American literature, and has had no serious competitor short of the voluminous Allibone. There will be thousands of literary workers glad to learn that the book has at last grown into the "Dictionary of American Authors," just issued from the press of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is now "fairly inclusive," as the editor remarks, for more than six thousand names are mentioned, and the work extends to 444 pages. The entries are, of course, very brief, aiming at little more than the name of each author, the place of birth, the dates of birth and death, the occupation, and the (undated) titles of the books. Now and then we are given a few words of criticism or a few bibliographical references. The editor has discriminated between "poets" and "verse-writers," an exercise of prerogative which may arouse the indignation of some members of the latter class, but which is surely well-advised. For example, Mr. Bliss Carman is a poet,

and Mr. Richard Hovey a verse-writer. Mr. Adams has been at great pains to state his facts concisely and accurately, and a somewhat close examination of the work has shown it to be remarkably free from errors, except such errors of omission as would characterize any work of this sort not compiled by an archangel.

More Brontë literature.

Two essays in Brontë biography, by Mr. Angus M. Mackay, are comprised in the volume entitled "The Brontës, Fact and Fiction" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). The longer of these is a successful attempt to prove Dr. Wright's "The Brontës in Ireland" to be untrustworthy; while the shorter, which appears now for the first time, is a sort of running commentary on Mr. Shorter's recently published "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle." In the latter essay Mr. Mackay accepts most of Mr. Shorter's conclusions, although he differs from him on two important matters. The first of these is with regard to the religious opinions of Charlotte Brontë, which Mr. Mackay maintains — wrongly, we think — should be characterized as "Broad Church." The second is in reference to Charlotte Brontë's relations with M. Héger. Here he adopts the thesis, which we are inclined to accept, that the story about Charlotte being in love with her talented master is true. He then explains how this may not in itself be discredit-able to the character of the novelist. As this is the fullest discussion of this mooted matter we have seen, we recommend the book to anyone who may be interested in the Brontë group. We wish to add, however, that Mr. Mackay's Brontë enthusiasm does not seem always to be tempered with sanity. This is shown in his acceptance of Lockhart's extravagant praise of Charlotte Brontë, and in his yielding to the latter the supremacy over Jane Austen and George Eliot.

A pleasant acquaintance with some French critics.

The five Frenchmen to whom Miss Mary Fisher introduces us in "A Group of French Critics" (McClurg) are Edmond Scherer, Ernest Bersot, Saint-Marc Girardin, Ximénès Doudan, and Gustave Planche. Though they are of very unequal importance and stand in many respects in strong contrast with one another, the group derives a sort of coherence from their agreement in a serious and intelligent treatment of literature as one of the great permanent human interests, and in a cool and conservative attitude toward new literary fashions. They respect and cherish the long results of human experience; they enforce the distinction between bad and good literature; they maintain that an art that works in a material so preëminently moral as human conduct cannot be rightly indifferent to moral issues. This volume is the outgrowth of the author's admiration for this kind of criticism, and of a desire to make its qualities better known among us. Her purpose is not to expound or discuss the history or the methods of French criticism, but to set the person of the

critic before us and let him speak for himself, not in complete essays but in extracts that are characteristic of his personality and his point of view. This purpose has been fairly realized. If we in no wise make the complete round of any of these critics, we manage to get an interesting and instructive glimpse of each, and many will wish to pursue further the acquaintanceship thus begun.

Napoleon's art of war.

The ordinary reader who has passed the fighting enthusiasm of his youth is not greatly interested in special military history. Disgust at the barbarity of war destroys interest in it as a game of skill, while one need not follow the details of a battle or a campaign to appreciate its historical importance. But the mature civilian will find Lieut. H. H. Sargent's "The Campaign of Marengo" (McClurg), with comments, both interesting and profitable reading. The horrors are veiled; the drum and trumpet are not brought out; but the campaign is treated as a magnificent game of science and skill, so explained that the untrained reader can follow it even though he cannot appreciate fully the quality of the skill displayed. The author's method is to take up each part of the campaign in a chapter, giving first a narrative of it and then comments and criticism. A chapter of general comment follows, in which the author ranks Napoleon as easily first among soldiers, the equal of any as an organizer and a tactician, and the greatest of all in strategy. Indeed, the book may be considered as a discussion in little of Napoleon's art of war.

A concise history of Missions.

For busy pastors with limited purses, for Bible-class teachers, leaders of young people's meetings, and missionary studies, Mr. E. M. Bliss's "Concise History of Missions" (F. H. Revell) is admirable. It has the limitations of a "short cut" presentation of a vast subject, but the brief and select bibliography will guide the reader to more extended discussions. The little volume sketches missions of the early church, of the Roman Catholics, early Protestants, British, American, and European. Then he turns to the field, and outlines the characteristics and peculiar needs of various countries, — North and South America, Africa, the Levant, India, South-eastern Asia, China, Japan, Korea, the Pacific. In the last part the author discusses organization and methods.

Men whom Dean Farrar has known.

Dean Farrar's restless pen still produces readable books. His latest, "Men I Have Known" (Crowell), is a unique compilation. The Dean has sought and cultivated an acquaintance with many of the leading English-speaking authors, churchmen, and scientists of his day. In this volume he spreads before us charming bits of reminiscences of some of these great lights. We are told in detail how he became acquainted with, and how he improved and enjoyed the companionship of, several eminent men. This

book of 292 pages sketches in a personal way such acquaintanceship—some slight and some intimate—of fifty-six Englishmen and Americans. In addition to the Dean's personal memoirs there are many facsimile reproductions of autograph letters which the author has received at some time or other. Of especial interest to many will be the half-tone full-page portraits of twenty-five men. Some of the less widely known yet highly prized pictures are those of F. D. Maurice, Dr. Thomson of York, Archbishop Benson, Canon Liddon, Dean Plumptree, and Dr. Jowett. Though the book is strongly seasoned with Ego, it will be heartily welcomed by the ecclesiastical and biblical public, as giving us another kaleidoscopic view of some of the men about whom we are always anxious to learn more.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have published some "Selected Poems by George Meredith" in a volume so exquisite in design and mechanical execution that the most fanatical of Meredithians could ask for nothing worthier. We are told that the selection has been made under the author's personal supervision, a method which is usually more interesting than satisfactory. At any rate, in the present case it gives us "Juggling Jerry" and does not give us the magnificent ode to "France" in the hour of her agony, thus illustrating anew the fact that a poet is usually a poor judge of his own productions. In fact, the selection as a whole slights the simple and fresh work of the author's earlier years for the sake of the contortions and grotesque affectations of his later style. A worse service than this could hardly be done him even by the most superior person among his small but devoted following.

The "Poems of Thomas Hood" (Macmillan), edited by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, have been published in two volumes of the ever-charming "Eversley" form, and all students of literature and readers of poetry must be grateful for the attractiveness of the publication, as well as for the scholarly care which the editor has expended upon the memoir, the notes, and the text itself. The first volume contains the "Serious Poems," and the second a selection (perhaps two-thirds of the whole) from the "Poems of Wit and Humor" that Hood produced so copiously for the "Comic Annuals" and other ephemeral publications. Hood was not so great a poet as to make it desirable to preserve with scrupulous care every scrap of his writing, and the editor is quite justified in having used his discretion in this matter.

The "Shakespeare Note-Book" (Ginn) is a blank book with proper headings and divisions for the convenience of students in making memoranda for ready reference to the items which are considered of most importance in the study of the plays. The first three pages are given to printed matter condensed from Dowden's "Shakespeare Primer," in relation to such points as chronological order, classification by types, reference books, etc.

Mr. William S. Walsh, the compiler of a popular "Handy-Book of Literary Curiosities," has just supplied that entertaining work with a companion volume, entitled "Curiosities of Popular Customs" (Lippincott), and dealing with all sorts of rites, ceremonies, and festivities familiar to the folklorist. Such compilations as these

supplement the conventional encyclopædias in a very acceptable way, and are useful both for reference and for miscellaneous reading. How many know off-hand, for example, what is the ceremony of "Cutting of the Khalig," or can discourse upon the "Blood-Tax in the Pyrennes." Mr. Walsh's book is for those who do not know such things, but would like to know them.

A few months ago we noticed in *THE DIAL* (July 1) Mr. Frank M. Chapman's "Bird-Life," a volume containing "as much information regarding a hundred or more of our familiar birds as could be compressed within its limits." The work lacked but one feature—colored plates representing the birds as they appear in life; and this feature has now been supplied in a new edition just issued by Messrs. Appleton & Co. There are seventy-five full-page colored plates, so well done that we can emphasize our previous commendation, "The student who selects this work as a guide to his observations of bird-life will not go amiss."

Philip II. of Spain is the subject of a volume, by Mr. Martin A. S. Hume, in the "Foreign Statesmen Series" (Macmillan). Those who have had the good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. Hume's earlier studies in the history of England and Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and who remember especially the few paragraphs given in one of his essays to an estimate of the character of Philip II., will know how valuable and readable an extended biography of Philip from his pen must be. Nothing of its kind exists in English. It may be unhesitatingly and highly praised.

Dr. William H. Griffith's "The Romance of Discovery" (Wilde & Co.) is really a general account of American discovery from the time of the Norsemen to the present; and it is particularly designed for young people. However, the story is too summary and too obviously made-to-order to be of the highest interest to either young or old. The volume contains some good illustrations, but lacks a map.

The third quinquennial supplement to "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" (Houghton), edited by Messrs. William I. Fletcher and Franklin O. Poole, with the coöperation of the American Library Association, has just made its appearance. It is a bulky volume of over six hundred quarto pages, that is, about one-third more voluminous than either of its predecessors. The number of sets of periodicals covered is one hundred and eighty-seven, sixty of which have not been included in any previous issue. Of the latter, forty-two have had their origin since 1891. On the other hand, twenty-three sets represented in the list of five years ago have been dropped. As is eminently fitting, this volume contains a portrait of William Frederick Poole, and a brief sketch of his industrious and useful life.

The volume for 1897 of "American Book-Prices Current," compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues by Mr. Luther S. Livingston, has just been published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead, & Co. It is a volume of five hundred and fifty pages, and the edition is limited to six hundred copies. The record is based upon sales made in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati, for the year ending with last August. The general rule has been to include accurately described lots bringing three dollars and upwards, which means over eight thousand entries in the present case. The highest price of the year was \$1250, paid for an edition of the "Book of Common Prayer," dated 1788, and having considerable autograph and ownership interest connected with it.

LITERARY NOTES.

An outline "Sketch of Jewish History," translated from the German of Dr. Gustav Karpeles, has just been sent out by the Jewish Publication Society of America.

Mr. Henry Frowde announces for early publication in America "The Bible References of John Ruskin," selected and arranged by Misses Mary and Ellen Gibbs.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. publish "A History of the United States of America, Its People, and its Institutions," a work by Mr. Charles Morris, intended for use as a school text-book.

The Macmillan Co. publish, in a single volume of their excellent "Globe" edition, "The Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," with portrait, and an introduction by Mr. F. G. Kenyon.

"The Beginning, Progress, and Conclusion of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, in the Years 1675 and 1676" is the December number of the "American Colonial Tracts," published by Mr. G. P. Humphrey.

Messrs. Hinds & Noble publish, in their "University Tutorial" series, a third and enlarged edition of Mr. John S. Mackenzie's "Manual of Ethics," a work that has met with much success as a college text book.

Mr. Charles A. Bramble's book "Klondike" (Fennos & Co.) is a compilation, largely from the newspapers, but apparently serviceable to those wishing a practical knowledge of the Klondike gold fields and how to get there.

A belated holiday publication is Mr. Sydney George Fisher's interesting work on "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times." The work is in two volumes, attractively illustrated, and sent out in a neat box by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have issued a new edition of their well-known "Portrait Catalogue." The number of portraits has been increased to sixty-three, and all are entirely new, having been made especially for this edition of the catalogue.

Volume XVIII. of "Harper's Round Table" is a stout quarto of nearly thirteen hundred pages, abundantly illustrated. It contains no less than eight complete serial stories, besides its hundreds of other features interesting to young people.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society of Philadelphia sends us an interesting syllabus of a reading course in "Jewish History and Literature," covering the period of "The Crusades and the Spanish Era," and prepared under the direction of Professor Richard Gottheil.

Mr. Frederic G. Kenyon is about to publish, through the Oxford University Press, the text of the recently discovered poems of Bacchylides. The editor will furnish an introduction and commentary, while the fragments will be printed in both ordinary and uncial type.

"Rampolli" is the title given to a volume by the Rev. George MacDonald, just published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. It contains a sheaf of translations in verse, mostly from the German, and one long original poem, entitled "A Year's Diary of an Old Soul."

Mr. George Laurence Gomme has undertaken to edit a "Library of Historical Novels and Romances," which are to be published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. The first two volumes of this series, just issued, are

Bulwer's well-known "Harold," and Charles Macfarlane's little-known romance "The Camp of Refuge." The editor contributes an elaborate introduction to each volume, together with illustrations (the Bayeux tapestry, for instance) and notes.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish in England (and we shall doubtless soon have it in this country) a work on "Modern France," written by M. André Lebon for the "Story of the Nations" series. This will precede even its appearance in the country and language of its origin.

Two bound volumes of "St. Nicholas," embracing the whole of the year 1897, and the semi-annual bound volume of "The Century Magazine," have found their way to our table, as usual at this time of year, from the offices of the Century Co. They are quite as full of good things as ever, and it would be invidious to attempt to particularize.

Ex-President Cleveland's address at the Princeton Sesquicentennial is published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. as a booklet with the title "The Self-Made Man in American Life." It is just the sort of thing for young men to read, with its homely, yet finely impressive plea for ideals of a sort too often neglected in our rushing American life.

In a very thin volume some nameless one, who may be a great authority, gives a final settlement to a series of problems whose mere titles occupy about seven pages in the table of contents. "Posterity, or, Democracy in A. D. 2100" (Putnam) has hints of "Looking Backward." If one could be sure of only one of these solutions he would be willing to read a longer book.

Two mites are contributed to the growing mass of text-book literature by instructors in the Chicago High Schools. Mr. Harry Nightingale has edited for Messrs. Ainsworth & Co. a pamphlet of "Selections from Washington, Lincoln, and Bryant," and Mr. Fred. L. Charles has published on his own account a pamphlet guide to the young geologist, entitled "How to Read a Pebble."

We have received a little pamphlet entitled "Nicknames and Pseudonyms of Prominent People," compiled by Mrs. Fannie Parmelee Deane, Holyoke, Mass. Among the "prominent people" listed are those ancient ladies, the nine Muses. We also learn that one Quintus Fabius was also known as Crunctorator. The booklet does not seem to have been edited with much discrimination.

Bishop Creighton's "History of the Papacy from the Great Schism to the Sack of Rome" has for some years occupied a place among the standard productions of English historical scholarship. Many students will be grateful to Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co., the historian's publishers, for the neat new edition of this work, just published in six volumes, and at a price materially lower than that at which the history has heretofore been issued.

A well-printed volume comes to us from Mr. William Doxey, of San Francisco, and contains the "Sonnets of José-Maria de Heredia," done into English by Mr. Edward Robeson Taylor. To translate M. Heredia at all is to attempt the impossible, and Mr. Taylor, if he is to be congratulated upon his ambition, cannot be congratulated upon his work, which is entirely inadequate, besides giving evidence of an imperfect knowledge of the French language.

It is a singular fact that the English language has yet to await a good, an even tolerable, complete transla-

tion of the "Origines" of Renan. A good beginning has at last been made by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, who some time ago published Mr. Joseph Henry Allen's translation of the "Life of Jesus," and who now issue a translation of "Anti-Christ," made by the same competent hand. It is to be hoped that the other five volumes will follow in equally satisfactory versions.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., who have given us so many pretty editions of English authors, have surpassed themselves in their "Waverley" novels, the first of which has just been placed on sale by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, who import the edition for the American market. Thin but reasonably opaque paper makes possible the combination of readable print with a very small volume. There are to be forty of them altogether, with facsimile title-pages, bibliographical notes, and illustrations, each volume daintily bound in lambskin.

A movement of an international character has been started among the friends and admirers of the late Professor J. J. Sylvester for the purpose of "founding a suitable memorial in honour of his name and for the encouragement of mathematical science." The memorial is to take the form of a "Sylvester Medal," to be awarded at certain intervals for mathematical research to any worker, irrespective of nationality. It has been estimated that \$5000 will be needed for the proposed endowment, of which sum about one-half has already been subscribed in England. American subscriptions may be sent to either Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, or to Dr. George Bruce Halsted, 2407 Guadalupe St., Austin, Texas.

Through some inadvertence in the publication of Dr. J. H. Barrows's recent work on "Christianity, the World-Religion," Dr. Barrows is made to appear as the "President and originator" of the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago during the World's Fair. The phrase is incorrect and misleading, and has given rise to a misapprehension which has somewhat widely extended. Those at all familiar with the facts are aware that the Parliament of Religions was a part of the grand series of World's Congresses held in official connection with the World's Fair. There were over two hundred of these separate Congresses, each organized and held under the direction of a committee whose chairman was the executive head of that particular congress; and this was precisely Dr. Barrows's relation to the Religious Congress, or the Parliament of Religions. There was but one President, Mr. C. C. Bonney; and he was the prime originator and director of the Congresses as a whole, and in a very special sense of the Congress of Religions, which at first met with no little disfavor but in the end proved the most successful and notable of the series. Dr. Barrows's splendid services in procuring this result are too widely known and appreciated to need any overstatement in his behalf; and no one has been more emphatic than he in recognizing the preeminence of Mr. Bonney as the originator and director of the Congresses. In an article in "The Forum" (Sept. 1894) Dr. Barrows said: "Charles C. Bonney, a broad-minded lawyer of Chicago, is entitled to the great and lasting honor of having originated and carried to success, in spite of numerous obstacles, the entire scheme of the World's Congresses of 1893. The Parliament of Religions was one of more than two hundred of these conventions; and was, according to Mr. Bonney, 'the splendid crown' of the series." In his "History of the Parliament of Religions," also, Dr. Barrows has made the facts quite clear as we have stated them.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

January, 1898.

Austria-Hungary, Future of. *Review of Reviews*.
Bible, To-Day in the. W. C. Elam. *Lippincott*.
Botanic Gardens. G. E. Walsh. *Lippincott*.
British Navy, Position of. Lord Brassey. *Rev. of Reviews*.
Cazin, Jean-Charles. W. A. Coffin. *Century*.
Chestnut Groves of Northern Italy. Susan Carter. *Scribner*.
Currency Reform, Plans for. C. A. Conant. *Rev. of Rev.*
Daudet, Alphonse. *Dial*.
Druggists, Ancient and Modern. O. Herzberg. *Lippincott*.
Education, Socialist and Anarchist Views of. *Educa'l Rev.*
Feudalism in America, Belated. H. G. Chapman. *Atlantic*.
French Literary Circle, A. Aline Gorren. *Scribner*.
French Wives and Mothers. Anna L. Bicknell. *Century*.
Froissart. Emily S. Whiteley. *Lippincott*.
German Dramatists, Contemporary. J. F. Coar. *Atlantic*.
Grant and Lee as National Heroes. J. J. Halsey. *Dial*.
Greater New York, Political Inauguration of. *Atlantic*.
Government, Present Scope of. Eugene Wambaugh. *Atlantic*.
Hawaii, Education in. F. B. Dresslar. *Educational Review*.
Heroism, Every-Day. Gustav Kobbé. *Century*.
Honduras, The City of. G. B. Gordon. *Century*.
Huxley's Home Life. Leonard Huxley. *Century*.
Irrigation from Underground. J. E. Bennett. *Lippincott*.
Jesus, Feminine Interpretation of. Shailer Mathews. *Dial*.
Literary Paris 20 Years Ago. T. W. Higginson. *Atlantic*.
Lord Mayor's Show, The. Elizabeth R. Pennell. *Century*.
Maryland, Eastern Shore of. C. D. Wilson. *Lippincott*.
Maximilian's Empire. Sara Y. Stevenson. *Century*.
National Parks of the West. John Muir. *Atlantic*.
New York's Civic Aspects. W. H. Tolman. *Rev. of Rev.*
Northwest, The New. J. A. Wheelock. *Harper*.
Opera, Modern, Tendencies of. R. de Koven. *Scribner*.
Philosophy, Recent Studies in. H. M. Stanley. *Dial*.
Players, A Group of. Laurence Hutton. *Harper*.
Profession, A New. C. F. Thwing. *Educational Review*.
Public Opinion. E. L. Godkin. *Atlantic*.
Revolution, Story of the. H. C. Lodge. *Scribner*.
Runkelstein, Frescoes of. W. D. McCrackan. *Harper*.
School-Building in New York City. *Educational Review*.
School-Children, Fatigue in. Smith Baker. *Educa'l Rev.*
Self and Society, Problems of. C. R. Henderson. *Dial*.
Stuttgart, Ancient City of. Elise J. Allen. *Harper*.
Volcanoes, Science and History of. R. D. Salisbury. *Dial*.
Washington, Recollections of. Martha L. Phillips. *Century*.
Waterloo, A Myth of. Archibald Forbes. *Century*.
Winsor, Justin, Last Book of. B. A. Hinsdale. *Dial*.
Wolf-Children. G. A. Stockwell. *Lippincott*.
Wolfe, General, Portraits of. P. L. Ford. *Century*.
Woman and Reforms. Helen W. Moody. *Scribner*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 110 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Wellington: His Comrades and Contemporaries. By Major Arthur Griffiths. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 370. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.
Ambroise Paré and his Times, 1510-1590. By Stephen Paget. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 309. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.
Sir Walter Raleigh; the British Dominion of the West. By Martin A. S. Hume. With portrait and maps, 12mo, pp. 431. "Builders of Greater Britain." Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.
The Old Campendior, and the Waning of the Crescent in the West. By H. Butler Clarke. M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 382.
"Heroes of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
Portraits and Silhouettes of Musicians. By Camille Bellaigue; trans. from the French by Ellen Orr. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 302. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Masters of Medicine. Edited by Ernest Hart, D.C.L. First vols.: John Hunter, Man of Science and Surgeon (1728-1793), by Stephen Paget, M.A.; and William Harvey, by D'Arcy Power, F.S.A. Each with portrait, 12mo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. Per vol., \$1.25.

HISTORY.

The Westward Movement: The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghenies, 1763-1798. By Justin Winsor. With maps, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 593. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

History of California. By Theodore H. Hittell. In 4 vols., large 8vo. San Francisco: N. J. Stone & Co. \$16.

Historic New York: Being the First Series of the Half Moon Papers. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, and Ruth Putnam. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 462. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Nullification and Secession in the United States: A History of the Six Attempts during the First Century of the Republic. By Edward Payson Powell. 12mo, pp. 461. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The Story of the Palatines: An Episode in Colonial History. By Sanford H. Cobb. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 319. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Social Life in Old Virginia before the War. By Thomas Nelson Page; illus. by the Misses Cowles. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 109. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

A Sketch of Jewish History. By Gustav Karpeles. 16mo, pp. 109. Jewish Pub'n Society of America. 30 cts.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Edited, with biographical additions, by Frederic G. Kenyon. In 2 vols., with portraits, 12mo, gilt tops. Macmillan Co. Boxed, \$4.

New Letters of Napoleon I. Omitted from the Edition Published under the Auspices of Napoleon III. From the French by Lady Mary Loyd. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 380. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

New Essays towards a Critical Method. By John MacKinnon Robertson. 12mo, uncut, pp. 379. John Lane. \$2.

The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future. By Captain A. T. Mahan, D.C.L. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 314. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2.

Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times. By Sydney Geo. Fisher. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, 16mo, gilt top, uncut. J. B. Lippincott Co. Boxed, \$3.

Victorian Literature: Sixty Years of Books and Bookmen. By Clement K. Shorter. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 231. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

General Grant's Letters to a Friend, 1861-1880. With Introduction and Notes by James Grant Wilson. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 132. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

A Book of Old English Love-Songs. With Introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie; illus. by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 159. Macmillan Co. \$2.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LIV., May to Oct., 1897. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 960. Century Co. \$4.

Specimens of the Pre-Shakespearean Drama. Edited by John Matthews Manly. Vol. II.; 12mo, pp. 590. "Athenaeum Press Series." Gian & Co. \$1.40.

Transatlantic Traits: Essays. By the Hon. Martin Morris. 12mo, uncut, pp. 125. London: Elliot Stock.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Library of Historical Novels and Romances. Edited by George Laurence Gomme. First vols.: Lytton's Harold, and Macfarlane's The Camp of Refuge. Each illus., 12mo, uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. Per vol., \$1.50.

Poetical Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 667. Macmillan Co. \$1.75 net.

Lucile. By Owen Meredith; illus. in colors by Madeleine Lemaire and in black-and-white by C. McCormick Rogers. Large 4to, gilt top, pp. 383. F. A. Stokes Co. Boxed, \$4.

Illustrated English Library. New vols.: Thackeray's Pendennis, illus. by Chris. Hammond; Charlotte Brontë's Shirley, illus. by F. H. Townsend; Thackeray's Vanity Fair, illus. by Chris. Hammond; Scott's Rob Roy, illus. by F. H. Townsend. Each 12mo, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., \$1.

Shakespeare's Hamlet. Illus. by H. C. Christy. 12mo, gilt edges, pp. 254. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.

"Outward Bound" Edition of Rudyard Kipling's Works. New vol.: Verses, 1889-1896. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 359. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only by subscription.)

A Sentimental Journey. By Laurence Sterne; illus. by T. H. Robinson. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 442. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.

The Reader's Shakespeare. By David Charles Bell. Vol. III., Comedies. 12mo, pp. 521. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

POETRY.

The Coming of Love, and Other Poems. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 268. John Lane. \$2.

The Wooing of Maitakoon, and Commodus. By Lew. Wallace; illus. by Du Mond and Weguelin. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 168. Harper & Brothers. Boxed, \$2.50.

A Selection from the Poems of Mathilde Blind. Edited by Arthur Symonds. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 146. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Rampoll, Growth from a Long-Planted Root: Being Translations, Chiefly from the German; along with A Diary of an Old Soul. By George MacDonald. 12mo, uncut, pp. 303. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.75.

The Children of the Night: A Book of Poems. By Edwin Arlington Robinson. 16mo, uncut, pp. 121. Richard G. Badger & Co. \$1.25 net.

The Habitant, and Other French-Canadian Poems. By William Henry Drummond, M.D.; with Introduction by Louis Frechette; illus. in photogravure by F. S. Coburn. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 137. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Sonnets of José-María de Heredia. Done into English by Edward Robeson Taylor. 8vo, uncut, pp. 177. San Francisco: William Doxey. \$2.50.

Shadows. By M. A. DeWolfe Howe. 18mo, uncut, pp. 47. Copeland & Day. \$1.

From Cliff and Scaur: A Collection of Verse. By Benjamin Sledd. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 100. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Columbia Verse, 1892-1897. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 118. New York: William Beverley Harrison. \$1. net.

One Way to the Woods. By Evalene Stein. 24mo, uncut, pp. 72. Copeland & Day. 75 cts.

Washington: A National Epic in Six Cantos. By Edward Johnson Runk. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 169. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

Songs of Flying Hours. By Dr. Edward Willard Watson. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 181. H. T. Coates & Co. Truth and Poetry. By R. P. Brorup. 12mo, pp. 114. Chicago: International Book Co. 40 cts.

FICTION.

The School for Saints. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo, pp. 403. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Hania. By Henryk Sienkiewicz; trans. by Jeremiah Curtin. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 551. Little, Brown, & Co. \$2.

Lin McLean. By Owen Wister. Illus., 12mo, pp. 277. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Bye-Ways. By Robert S. Hichens. 12mo, uncut, pp. 356. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Vivian of Virginia. By Hubert Fuller. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 377. Lamson, Wolfe, & Co. \$1.75.

Harvard Episodes. By Charles Macomb Flandrau. 12mo, uncut, pp. 339. Copeland & Day. \$1.25.

Iva Kildare: A Matrimonial Problem. By L. B. Walford. New edition; 12mo, pp. 332. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.50.

Spanish John. By William McLennan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 271. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Jimmy, and Others. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. Illus., 12mo, pp. 326. Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Secretary to Bayne, M.P. By W. Pett Ridge. 12mo, pp. 263. Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Dorothy Draycott's To-Morrow. By Virginia F. Townsend. 12mo, pp. 383. Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

A Tsar's Gratitude. By Fred Whishaw. 12mo, pp. 320. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$1.25.

Paul Mercer: A Story of Repentance among Millions. By James Adderley. 12mo, uncut, pp. 234. Edward Arnold. \$1.25.

The Sinner. By "Rita." 12mo, gilt top, pp. 308. Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.

The Man of Last Resort; or, The Clients of Randolph Mason. By Melville Davison Post. 12mo, pp. 284. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The Lady of the Violets. By Frank West Rollins. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 238. Lee & Shepard. \$1.

A Divorce Contract. By Robt. J. Smith. 12mo, pp. 190. Terre Haute: C. W. Brown. Paper, 25 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

On Blue Water. By Edmondo de Amicis; trans. by Jacob B. Brown. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 387. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25.

Picturesque Sicily. By William Agnew Paton. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 384. Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

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